









## GUARD AND STRIKER HAD FISTIC BATTLE

James J. Gibbons, who gave his home address as Chicago, was arraigned in Judge Getts court Monday morning charged with assault and battery upon the person of Hugo Leloff, of the South Side, one of the striking employees of the Nekoosa-Edwards company. Gibbons is a guard employed by the company and has been guarding the company property in the vicinity of the hotel in Port Edwards.

According to the story the strikers tell, Leloff had gone down to the hotel in Port Edwards, taking two strike breakers with him, who had quit their jobs and who were going to the hotel to get their suitcases. It is said that upon reaching the hotel Leloff ran onto the sidewalk, where his engine died. The guard ordered him off the company property, following which the two men had a short argument. The strikers claim that the guard jumped into the car and started to beat Leloff without cause, the arrest following. When arraigned in court Gibbons pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned for two weeks.

Conditions at Port Edwards and Nekoosa have remained about the same, and while Sheriff Blunt has placed several deputies down there among the strikers and employees. The mill at Port Edwards started operations Monday, and according to the men some paper was manufactured. A large sheet of paper was hung on the company fence Tuesday morning, a message to the strikers stating that the paper had been manufactured on Monday at the mill in Port Edwards. The crew at the mill is composed of men who had returned to work and a large number of the imported strike breakers. It is stated that the imported men are not very consistent workers and that the company is having trouble in getting the men to stay on the job more than a few days at a time.

## AUBURNDALE MAN LANDS WAUTOMA ROAD CONTRACT

August Mews, of Auburndale, was awarded the contract for regrading and surfacing the Wautoma-Red Granite road by the Waukegan county board last week, when they raised their appropriation from \$32,000 to \$36,400 to meet the figure which Mews offered to do the work for. The contract calls for grading and surfacing sandy portions of a two mile stretch of road between the two Waukegan county towns. Several concrete culverts will have to be installed.

The county board down there appropriated \$32,000 to do this work at their last session, that being the estimated cost of the work at that time. However, with the increased cost of materials and labor they found that all bidders were considerably above that figure, and held a special meeting last week to meet the figure given by Mr. Mews, which was the lowest bid entered on the road.

Work on the Plover road has been tied up thru a general shortage of materials caused by the rail strike, the result being that unless materials begin to come thru before very long it will be impossible to complete the work out there this year. Fred Bosert, who has the contract, is now working on a contract up at Marshfield and is tied up there thru lack of material. The work of grading the Plover road has been carried on right along and as soon as the materials are received to permit the completion of the Marshfield contract Mr. Bosert expects to start laying concrete on the Plover road.

Mr. Bosert started work on new eight foot concrete culvert on the Plover road near the Byron corner, where a small creek crosses the road the first of the week, closing this road up to traffic.

MILLADORE

Spokane Bros will play at Rudolph Field, August 22nd.

## WANT COLUMN

Advertisements in the want columns cost 10 cents per line. Count 6 words to the line and send the money with the order when possible as it saves bookkeeping.

FOR RENT—Suit of three rooms, two bed rooms and kitchen, furnished to accommodate four students. Inquire at 218 3rd St. S. Phone 749.

FOR SALE—Milwaukee, 6 roll corn shredder. Good condition. C. S. Lowe, Babcock.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Phone Red 585 444 Roosevelt St. O. T. Clark.

WANTED TO BUY—I will buy any kind of second hand cars if the price is right. Come and see me if you want to sell. I get the results. Fred Zwicke, 61 Rosencrantz St., Phone 949.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Rye for seed. A sample can be seen at the Tribune office. John Zeaman, Nekosia, D. D. 1.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, also rooms for light housekeeping. Mrs. Richard Johnston, Second St. S. 21.

FOR RENT—144 acre farm 10 miles south of Grand Rapids on Portage road, good buildings, 72 acres clear. Jacob Bruch, New Rome, Wis. 21.

FOR SALE—10x24 Vesper Slave Silo, will sell at a bargain. Frank H. Lietzke, Grand Rapids, R. R. 6, 21.

## MARKET REPORT

Spring Roosters	25c
Hens	22c
Geese	17c
Hides	22-22c
Beef, dressed	15-16c
Beef, dressed	14-15c
Veal	20-22c
Eggs	36c
Butter	42-47c
Hay, Timothy	\$22.00-\$24.00
Brn. owl	\$3.35
Middlings	\$3.00
Old Rye	\$1.30
New Rye	\$1.30
Buckwheat, per cwt.	\$2.00
Wheat Flour	\$3.70
Oats	72c
Rye Flour	\$8.70

## LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Rosa Baer of Hilbert is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Niles.

Miss Edith Johnson returned the first of the week from Chicago.

FOR SALE—5 acres of land and good buildings just outside city limits. Mrs. Peter Frohnen, 31.

Walter L. Wood drove to Milwaukee with P. C. Daly on Tuesday, expecting to spend two or three days down there.

Miss Helen Johnson returned Tuesday from Chicago where she has spent several weeks. She also visited relatives in Milwaukee before returning.

Mrs. A. L. Arpin of Florence, La., is visiting at the Mrs. John Arpin, Sr., home.

C. S. Lowe, of Babcock, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Judge Edw. N. Pomainville has purchased a new Buick touring car thru the Schill agency.

Mrs. Peter Doyle of Medford, returned to her home Thursday after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Nels Johnson.

Mrs. Calmar and daughter, Blanche, are visiting Mrs. Carver's brother, W. C. Wessel of this city.

Mrs. Irmagard Morrison, Mrs. R. F. Johnson and Dr. C. J. Geary have returned from Solon Springs, Wis., where they spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Arpin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bassett returned home the first of the week from the Pacific Coast, where they had been spending several weeks. While west they visited the important cities and report a very pleasant outing. Mr. Bassett is taking up preliminary work here preparatory to entering Chicago University where he will study electrical engineering.

Edward M. Coyle is enjoying a visit with his brother, of Mondovi, who arrived here Wednesday to spend a few days.

Miss Clara Bankert of Chicago who has been visiting with her parents, for a week returned to Chicago on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Natwick has completed packing and shipping her household goods preparatory to moving to Peoria, Ill., where she will join her husband. Mr. Natwick is with the DeLoe Ignition Company down there, holding a very nice position. Mrs. Natwick expects to leave as soon as her household goods arrive in Peoria.

Spokane Bros will play at Rudolph Field, August 22nd.

Marshfield Times.—Rev. H. J. Stohling of the Sacred Heart congregation, Rev. Moulter, of Hadler, and Rev. Wm. Redding, of Grand Rapids, will leave next Sunday by auto for Prairie du Chien where they will attend a retreat. They will stop at Cashion where they will be joined by Rev. York, formerly assistant pastor of St. John's congregation in this city. They will be gone a week.

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# HIGH PRICES DECLARED TO BE ARTIFICIAL

President Addresses Congress on  
Subject of High Cost  
of Living.

LAW ARE NOT ADEQUATE

Chief Executive Declares "Vicious  
Practices" Are Responsible for  
Perilous Situation Which Faces  
the Nation—Makes Important  
Recommendations.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Addressing congress and proposing remedies to check the high cost of living, President Wilson declared that existing laws were inadequate and that high prices were not justified by shortage of supplies, present or prospective, but were created in many cases "artificially and deliberately" by "vicious practices."

The president recommended that the food control act be extended to peacetime operation and that congress exclude from interstate as well as intrastate shipments goods which did not comply with its provisions.

His address was as follows:

Continuation of the Congress:  
I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living and to urge upon you with all the persuasive force of which I am capable the measures which I believe should be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down.

"The prices the people of this country are paying for everything that they need for means to use in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law.

Profiteers Lawbreakers.

Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some are criminal, and those who employ them will be energetically prosecuted against. But others have not yet been brought under adequate legal control and must be dealt with at once by legislation.

I need not recite the particulars of this great national disaster, which is a product of the sources of supply, at the factory, in the food markets, at the shops, in the restaurants and hotels, alike in the city and the village.

They are familiar to you. They are the talk of every domestic circle and of every public gathering. They are a national calamity, a matter of familiar knowledge also, that a process has not in which is likely to be completed, and which will bring us to a point where the whole cost of living higher and yet higher, in a vicious cycle to which there is no end.

With the increase in the prices of the necessities of life, the demands for further increases in wages have become justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live.

There has been an increase in wages that follows close an increase in the price of the products whose producers have been accorded the increase. But the increase in wages, if the manufacturer does not content himself with that, but an increase considerably greater than the added wage cost is offset, it is hardly more than an excuse.

Conditions Not "Natural."  
There are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar, but we are not justified because of any hasty and shallow conclusion that they are "natural" and inevitable, in setting inactive by the fact that they are not.

There is nothing in the nature of such a condition which is anything that we can do to check, correct or reverse them. I have sought this opportunity to call your attention to the executive action, and to suggest where effective legal remedies may be found, and where there is such a case as to be made.

There is no such thing as a free lunch. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves, and no legislative or executive action can force them to do so. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves, and no legislative or executive action can force them to do so.

Must Know Terms of Peace.  
There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying of systematic selling, no confidence in the employment of men, no general restoration of business, no hopeful attempt at reconstruction or a proper resumption of enterprise until peace has been established, and so far as may be, the terms of peace must be known.

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ALL TAKE EXCESSIVE PROFITS  
Federal Trade Commission Makes  
Public Facts Concerning Present  
High Prices of Shoes.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The federal trade commission, which recently conducted an investigation into the high prices of shoes, has today made public a summary of its report to congress.

In its introduction to the summary the commission says:

CITY TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD  
Volunteer Workers in Boston Will Portion Out Surplus Army Supplies  
in the Near Future.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—Information obtained at the bureau office is to the effect that the city's organization of volunteer workers to distribute surplus army food supplies is now nearly ready for work, and that, as a result of the discovery by Francis Ford, acting mayor, that \$170,000 remains from

paucity, our economic processes are inextricably interwoven with those of the nations and peoples with whom we are in contact. It is not, therefore, in the nature of such a condition which is anything that we can do to check, correct or reverse them.

Exports Greatest in History.  
We are just now shipping more goods out of our ports than at any time in our history. We are shipping more goods than we ever shipped before—not foodstuffs merely, but all sorts of materials of every kind. The volume of our exports is the greatest in our history.

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Europe Must Know Situation.  
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Immediate Relief Measures.  
By way of immediate relief, surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the hands of the government should be sold at once at a profit.

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agreed, I need hardly say, with very critical and very difficult matters. We should go forward with confidence along the road which we have chosen. We should go forward with confidence along the road which we have chosen.

U. S. Must Hold World Steady.  
We, and we almost alone, now hold the world steady. Upon our steadfastness and self-possession depend the destinies of the world. We must hold the world steady.

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age for interstate shipment should have been marked upon each package the selling or market price at which it was sold in the district in which the purchaser would always be able to learn what profit stood between him and the producer for the wholesale dealer.

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# CARNEGIE DIES AT LENOX, MASS.

Steel Leader Succumbs From  
Pneumonia at Summer Home,  
"Shadow Brook."

HAD BEEN ILL MANY MONTHS

Introduced Bessemer Process of Making Steel and Revolutionized the Industry — Last Ambition Was to Die Poor.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 11.—Andrew Carnegie died at his summer home, "Shadow Brook," here at 7 o'clock this morning. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia.

Mr. Carnegie, who was eighty-four years old, had been under the constant care of physicians and nurses for several months.

Mr. Carnegie was one of the world's richest men. His last ambition was to die "poor."

Mr. Carnegie was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland. In 1848 he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Pittsburgh.

His first work was as a weaver's assistant in a cotton factory in Allegheny, Pa. In 1851 he took a more responsible position as a messenger boy for the Ohio Telegraph company in Pittsburgh.

During this time he learned telegraphy. Later he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad and became an operator.

He joined Mr. Woodruff, inventor of the sleeping car, in organizing the Woodruff Sleeping Car company. Here he gained the nucleus for his fortune.

He began careful investments in oil lands and increased his means. When the Civil war came, Mr. Carnegie offered his services and was made superintendent of military railways, and government telegraph lines in the East.

After the war he developed iron works of various kinds and established at Pittsburgh the Keystone Bridge works and the Union Iron works.

It was then that he introduced into this country the famous Bessemer process for making steel. This was in 1858.

The Bessemer process revolutionized the steel industry and made him the steel king of the world, laying the foundation of his huge fortune.

A few years later he was the principal partner in the Consolidated and Edgewater Steel works and other large plants. He was head of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. and Carnegie Bros. & Co. These interests were consolidated in 1890 in the Carnegie Steel company.

Wilson Shows League Plan  
Tells Senators Original American  
Proposal Contained Nothing About  
the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The original American draft of the League of Nations covenant, sent to the senate for foreign relations committee by President Wilson, contains several provisions widely differing from the league covenant as adopted at Versailles.

Lawton, Mich., Aug. 12.—Innocent warning signals from a flagman, Hyman Polakow, 50, drove his automobile onto the railroad tracks in front of a fast mail train at a crossing on Main street here. Five persons were instantly killed as a result.

Monmouth, Wis., Aug. 12.—Three persons were killed and a fourth will probably die as the result of a collision between an automobile and a passenger train on the Onondaga road near Knapp. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds and a grandson, 7 years old.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Final casualty reports from the E. F. central records office made public by the war department gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, total wounded 205,700, and prisoners, 4,180.

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# PLUMB ACCUSES 18 BIG RAILROADS

House Committee Told That  
Roads Gave Away Huge  
Stock Bonuses.

GARRETSON ALSO TESTIFIES

Tells Body That Railroad Officials  
Who Acted for Government Tried  
to Show That Private Ownership  
Was Not Best.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Charges that 18 representative railroads operating in all parts of the United States gave away stock bonuses aggregating \$450,414,000 from 1900 to 1910 and have paid millions in dividends on these bonuses were made before the house interstate commerce committee by Glenn E. Plumb of Chicago, author of the Plumb plan for tripartite control of the roads.

Mr. Plumb charged further that "these railroads, which have so increased their property investment account at the expense of the public, are now controlled in whole or in part by the Morgan interests, the Rockefeller interests and the Gould interests."

On behalf of all of the employees of these systems of transportation and the public," said Mr. Plumb, "we demand that congress shall make a thorough investigation of the charges here set forth, so that the American people may know to what extent it is sought to subject them to exploitation under the plans proposed to this committee of congress, plans which would make lawful the giving of rates based on the ownership of the property."

Specifically, Mr. Plumb charged that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Great Northern, the Illinois Central, the Northern Pacific, the Rock Island and the Southern Railway gave away in bonuses to their stockholders more than \$50,000,000 during the ten-year period mentioned, and "that the actual dividend disbursements on this excess capital for the year 1913 alone amounted to more than \$11,000,000."

He also alleged that the Pennsylvania, Boston & Hartford, New York, New Haven & Hartford, New York Central, the Hudson River railroad, Boston & Maine and the Delaware & Hudson company "issued new stock for \$101,000,000 less than its market value."

A. B. Garrettson, former head of the Order of Railway Conductors, told the committee that operating officials in charge of railroads during government control were actually "paid" by the one dollar period mentioned, and "that the actual dividend disbursements on this excess capital for the year 1913 alone amounted to more than \$11,000,000."

When the railroad official pays he turns his face to Wall street, but once it is demonstrated, for instance, that management in future will center in Washington, I am sure that they will serve the government as earnestly as they served the old masters in the past."

Witnessing the Plumb plan for tripartite control of the roads, Mr. Garrettson said it "utterly demolished capital account, while the other plans submitted to congress, added to it until the grandchildren of the present generation would stagger under the load."

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# MISS CORNELIA HILL

Conditions in Serbia are Improving,  
According to Miss Cornelia Hill, a Red  
Cross worker who has returned to her  
home in Washington. Miss Hill was  
one of the first American women  
to do relief work in Montenegro, the  
second largest city in Serbia. Three  
American Red Cross workers made  
dresses, sheets, pillowcases and socks  
to relieve a war-ravaged people.

Grape Juice Exempt

ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT AL-  
COHOL LIMIT.

Revised Dry Law Will



# TALKED GOOD ROADS TO RUDOLPH PEOPLE

A crowd which filled Haumschield's Hall at Rudolph Saturday night turned out to hear the speakers on the good roads and bond issue, which was presented by Grand Rapids talkers to the citizens of that community. The Grand Rapids band accompanied the speakers and people from many miles around had come in to take in the affair.

Paul Zimmerman, chairman of the town, presided at the meeting, introducing Otto R. Roenius, and saying a few words in behalf of the good road issue.

Mr. Roenius told the men that the most important thing to remember in voting for this issue was that whether you reside on the road that is the premost program for construction, or not, you will benefit by having the roads built. There has been considerable talk among some of the farmers who do not reside on the roads showing a lack of interest, a few assuming the attitude that they are not benefited unless they live directly on the road. This is entirely a false idea as the man who resides on a tributary road has just as much concrete to travel on as the man living directly on the road. He may still have to travel a mile or two to reach the concrete, but he benefits just the same. This was one of the points which Mr. Roenius brought out to the people gathered, as there are a number of residents up there who would like to have the route changed. It will be impossible to pave all the roads in the county now, Mr. Roenius explained, but the way to get them all paved is to boost this bond issue and get things started. This will pave many of the main roads and the tributary roads will come next. When the people see the advantages of having these roads paved they won't stop at having the main highways surfaced.

P. F. Mengel, division engineer for this district, explained many of the technical points of the issue, how the bonds were issued and told of the expense connected with it. He laid out the routes over which the roads will be run, and showed to the people there why these were the right roads to select at this time. There were a number asked questions which were answered, and it seemed that the people were generally for the issue.

This afternoon a large number of the business men and good road boosters are over at Pittsville, where they are boosting the good road issue at the Home Coming there. The band accompanies the men and several good speakers will talk. Several other meetings are planned in different communities, is fact the chairman of practically every town in the county is asking for speakers. The issue has aroused a good deal of interest in the county and is being pretty generally discussed.

Mrs. Ella Schultz has donated a complete set of Dickens works, including twenty volumes, to the Witter Traveling Libraries. The traveling libraries has previously had practically none of Dickens volumes.

# TO TAKE TRAFFIC CENSUS ON WOOD COUNTY HIGHWAYS

Complying with a request from the State Highway Commission Co. Com. Amundson will take a traffic census of all vehicles passing over certain Wood County roads two days each month for the coming three months. The census was taken Wednesday when the number of Wisconsin cars, the number of foreign cars, trucks and motorcycles, were recorded for the reference of the Commission.

The three places where the census will be taken is at a point between Port Edwards and Grand Rapids, a point on the Yopser road between this city and Sonen Corners and on the Auburndale road, between Auburndale and Hewitt. The patrolmen in the northern part of the county will probably take care of the census under the direction of Com. Amundson.

The census will be taken from six in the morning until eleven at night, when it is considered the greatest portion of the traffic passes over the road. The figures derived should be quite interesting to the residents, giving them an idea of how much the roads are used and how many tourists are going thru. The census will be taken one day during the week and one Sunday.

The Thank Offering meeting of the Missionary Society of the Congregational church is to be held at the home of Mrs. Rogers J. Mott on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 3rd. Mrs. Judith Cochran Crawford, a former missionary to Persia and a relative of Mrs. J. W. Cochran of this city is to give a talk on her experiences in Persia. Mrs. Crawford is a most enthusiastic speaker and it is hoped that every member will attend.

Mrs. Louis Vogel and three sons returned to their home in Milwaukee on Wednesday after a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burnelator.

# RUDOLPH GIRL HELD FOR ABANDONING HER CHILD

Mrs. Beatrice St. Dennis, of Rudolph, is being held, by the authorities of this city, charged with abandoning an illegitimate child, of which she is charged with being the mother. The case arose out of the finding of a baby boy, a few hours old, in a vacant lot on Tenth street. William Smith discovered the child last Saturday morning when on his way to work. He heard a wail and looking into the field found that a child was lying wrapped in a pair of white overalls. He notified Chief R. S. Payne, who took the child to the hospital and investigated the case. Miss St. Dennis was arrested, and according to the police admits her guilt. She states, however, that she left the child in the field thinking it to be dead.

Later Don Speltz a Rudolph young man, was arrested charged with bastardy, the young woman stating that he was father of the child. Sunday evening the child passed away, a coroner's jury viewed the remains but due to the absence of district attorney Frank W. Calkins the case was adjourned until September 8th.

# POSTAL EMPLOYEES AFTER GENERAL RAISE IN PAY

Postmaster Robert L. Nash went down to Milwaukee Tuesday where he was in conference with other postmasters of second class offices in the state, regarding an increase in pay to postal employees and postal employees. While the general cost of living has been advancing there has been no advance in the salaries paid the postmasters. The meeting here in Milwaukee is a preliminary one which will be followed by a larger gathering of postmasters of several states held in St. Paul.

If the bill before congress becomes a law it will add an increase in salary amounting to 35 per cent. This is a permanent increase and is over and above the present temporary bonus of \$100 a year which the employees are to receive to tide them over the present contingency. The bill also provides for an increase of 100 per cent in the salary of substitutes. The present wage is 40 cents an hour. This is to be increased to 80 cents, the bill proposes. The bill has been referred to the senate committee for action.

A committee composed of five senators and five representatives of the postal employees is now at work upon a readjustment of the postoffice employees will receive the increase of 35 per cent and the substitutes 100 per cent, remains to be seen, but it is expected that a permanent increase in salary to all postal employees be made.

# SHOW NO INTEREST IN NATIONAL GUARD

A mass meeting which had been scheduled for the Armory last Monday night, called in the interest of organizing a National Guard unit in this city, brought out but a small attendance of citizens of the city, and the absence of former service men was conspicuous. Major C. J. Ojio, who spoke here last spring in the interest of the Victory Liberty Loan, and who is one of the best speakers on the platform in Wisconsin today, came up to give the boys an address, but instead of finding a crowd of ex-service men to greet him he was confronted by a small audience including mostly the older business and professional men.

Major Ojio, who was a member of the First Division, in France, spoke briefly on his experiences across the water, and presented to the people gathered the necessity of having a strong National Guard. The Mexican and the Japanese situations, he said, are both worthy of attention and the only way that this country can be prepared to meet them is by having a strongly organized guard. The Major presented figures from the recent war showing that the guard furnished more divisions for the army in France than did the regular army. He showed the number of days there had been spent on the front the number they were in action and the number of men they had lost while fighting the Germans. The figures he presented showed conclusively the amount of work the National Guard did and was one of the best arguments used in favor of organizing here.

Atty. Bruneau, who introduced the speaker, outlined the necessity of having a guard unit here, and explained how in other towns the guard was the backbone of the entire city. Otto R. Roenius spoke of the good accomplished by the State Guards in this city and was very enthusiastic about organizing a National Guard unit. He stated that the citizens had been a little selfish in not giving the State Guards more support and recognition, but said that it was more thru carelessness than thru the fact that they were not appreciated. Senator Witter explained the benefits the city would derive thru the recent Armory bill, passed by the State Legislature, how the state authorities were looking for us to furnish a military unit. Grand Rapids, the senator said, always pulls thru, but always comes just under the line. The people here are not slackers, he said, but seem to need a bomb exploded under them to wake them up.

Captain Ed. Arpin spoke briefly to the men, stating that he would prefer to see an infantry company organized here as its equipment was not as hard to secure as the equipment is for a battery of artillery or for a cavalry troop. Captain Arpin spoke of the good accomplished by the National Guard abroad, and while he said he had never supported the Guard before the war, he was very enthusiastic about the things that had been accomplished abroad.

R. M. Gibson spoke of organizing a battery troop, expressing himself as being of the opinion that the men would prefer that. Captain Herschle explained the difficulties that accompany organizing a unit and supporting it after its organization. The people have to give it support, he stated, not financially so much, he said, as they take care of themselves that way, but morally.

Mr. Bruneau urged the people to go out and speak to their friends about this movement and stated that later there would be another meeting at which the unit will actually be organized.

At the time for opening the meeting it was seen that there was a rather limited audience and the band turned out, playing several numbers and attracting quite a few people.

However, should Grand Rapids want to go on the map with a Guard unit the men who have been in the service will have to take considerably more interest than they showed last night.

# HAVE PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR LABOR DAY PICNIC

A complete program for the Labor Day has been arranged as follows:

Parade 10:30 Library building to Lyon's Park; Marshall; Band; Grand Rapids Federation of Labor; Nekosia Paper Makers; Port Edwards Paper Makers; Nekosia Pulp, Sulphite and paper mill workers; Port Edwards Pulp, Sulphite and paper mill workers; Daughters of Democracy; Sash & Box Workers; Timber Workers; Retail Clerks; Band; Machinists; Foundry Workers; Corset Workers; Carpenters; Brick Layers and Masons; Electrical Workers; Tailors, Hod Carriers, Organized Farmers; Badger Local No. 187 Papermakers.

There will be two bands all day and a basket lunch at noon. The following sporting events with \$150.00 in prizes will be awarded:

Boxing match 11:45; Tug of War Nekosia and Grand Rapids papermakers 12:15; Sack Race, boys and girls 12:45; Peanut race, boys and girls 1:00.

Excellent speakers on issues of the day will speak as follows:

Mayor Charles E. Briere 1:15; A. W. Crowns, Nekosia 1:30; Wm. Coleman, Milwaukee 1:45; Tug of War Port Edwards and Bron papermakers 2:15; Pie eating contest boys and girls 2:30; Pat men's race 2:45; Lena men's race 3:00; Ladies race 3:15; Wrestling bout 3:30; Ladies ball driving contest 3:45; Boat race 4:00; Boxing match 4:15; Tub race 4:30; Watermelon eating contest 4:45 and 25 other contests.

Cash prizes for Homeliest man, Best Looking Man; Tallest Man; Shortest man.

There will be a grand ball at the Armory in the evening. Something doing every minute.

# WAR MOTHERS BACK SOLDIER BONUS BILL

Grand Rapids War Mothers, working in co-operation with the War Mothers Board of Wisconsin, are backing up the soldiers Bonus Bill which will come up for a vote of the people September second. Working through the state the mothers of the boys who spent their time in the camps of this country and abroad are helping the boys put the measure across. Speakers in many communities are boosting the proposition, and while there will not be any active campaign in Wood County on the bonus bill, it is generally felt that there is no opposition here, and that the people are going to give their vote for it.

The resolution which the Wisconsin War Mothers have adopted follows:

Whereas, many of those men who stayed at home in safety during the world war benefitted financially by high wages and returning service men are at disadvantage.

Whereas, though no sum of money can adequately recompense the nurses and soldier men, any fair-minded person acknowledges that they deserve at least \$100.00 a month bonus as a slight token of appreciation, to help them re-establish themselves in the community and to maintain their faith in those for whom they sacrificed.

Whereas, the burden of taxes will be light compared to the levy that would have been imposed had we not won the war, or compared to the tax necessary if the war had continued, and will be as nothing compared to the debt that we owe to our fighting men.

We, The War Mothers of Wisconsin, who gave our sons in service believing that the greatest tribute to the heroic dead is to do justice to their surviving comrades, do earnestly appeal to the citizens of Wisconsin, all of whom are enjoying the peace and prosperity so dearly bought by our sons, to partially redeem the general fair promises made to our sons, by granting them \$100.00 a month bonus for each month of military duty. We beseech that their hopes which have been raised, be not disappointed. We do not want our sons to fight "over there" for us, and be compelled to fight for their rights at home.

WAR MOTHERS OF WISCONSIN.

# WAUSAU COUNTY BOYS ARE FLYING OWN MACHINE

Visitors over at Stevens Point Sunday were given a chance to fly in a regular airplane, providing they had the cash to pay their fare, and those who were not inclined to fly were able to see one of the machines in action, carrying other passengers. The aviators were two young men from Westfield and Plainfield, who have a machine which they purchased last week. The fare they charged for flights was ten dollars for ten minutes or a straight dollar a minute proposition. One of the Stevens Point boys got reckless Sunday and bet one of his friends \$50 that he was afraid to go up in the machine. His friend went up alright, stayed thirty minutes and saved the other \$20 for some future flight, or probably for the first payment on a machine of his own.

The Hancock News tells the following of the young men who have the machine:

Conant Bros. flew from Chicago to Westfield Saturday afternoon stopping at Janesville for gas and near Dalton on account of engine trouble. On Tuesday Lieut. Rattle Sonant came in the machine to the Conant came in the machine to the where Lieut. Clifford Jones joined him and together they went to Stevens Point, with Clifford driving. They flew low over here, making the plane give a couple of neat "courtesies" above the Jones garage, then climbed to about 2000 feet and covered the 30 mile flight in 24 minutes or at the rate of 75 miles an hour. This plane is 36 feet from tip to tip, 26 feet long, is painted yellow and has a 20 h. p. engine. Conant and Jones went to Stevens Point to do some fancy flying and carry passengers on short flights. This machine is also scheduled to appear at the Westfield, Watoma, Portage and Weyauwega fairs, and also in Red Granite at the Home Coming celebration on Labor Day.

LOCALS WON FROM STEVENS POINT TEAM LAST SUNDAY

The Grand Rapids base ball team went over to Stevens Point last Sunday where they defeated the team in that city by a nine to six score. The Grand Rapids boys had the opponents by a nine to three score at the beginning of the ninth, however, in their half of this ninth Stevens Point ran in three runs, two of them being home runs. The Stevens Point Journal tells the story as follows:

"The Grand Rapids baseball team won from the locals at the fair grounds Sunday afternoon, 9 to 6. The game was featured by two home runs and a rally in the ninth inning by the Stevens Point team when the score stood 9 to 3.

"The absence of Vrobel and Fishleigh from the local lineup was no doubt partly responsible for the Grand Rapids victory. Vrobel was struck in the right eye with a ball before the game began and Fishleigh was out of the game until the ninth inning due to an injury to one of his legs. Both men are sore hitters.

"Fishleigh went to bat for the locals in the last inning, registering a hit. Hits were made by Krembs, O. Viertel and Waldherr and three runs followed. Myers, third baseman for the Rapids, knocked a home run in the fifth inning, and E. Viertel scored the second home run of the game in the next frame. Sidney Hagelburger and George Fisher comprised the Stevens Point battery with Chapman and Miller performing for the winners.

A game has been scheduled with the Wausau Lumberjacks for next Sunday. It will be played at Wausau.

WILL TEACH IN SAME COUNTY

Misses Helen Hougen, Zalda Egert and Emma Smith leave the latter part of the week for Slope County, N. D., where they will teach in the public schools the coming year. A week later they will be joined by Misses Lucille Gately, Katherine McGrogan and Clara Timlin, who will also teach in Slope county. All six of the young ladies are Grand Rapids girls and while they are getting quite a ways from home will have quite a Grand Rapids colony out there.

ROTARIANS VISIT MERRILL

Between fifteen and twenty Rotarians left Tuesday morning by auto for Merrill, where they attended a big gathering of the Rotarians of the Wisconsin River Valley. The affair was in the form of a barbecue and a picnic at Stange Park, up there. The Wausau and Stevens Point Rotarians played a game of base ball, there was a picnic dinner and a number of athletic stunts during the day.

EMPLOYEES TO PICNIC

Employees of the Johnson & Hill store are taking the afternoon off today, holding their first annual picnic under the auspices of the store club. The store is closed for the afternoon following which the party will go to the pavilion, where they will have a picnic supper and dance. The base ball teams will be captained by T. Minto and Hal Johnson.

SOME BIG CORN

Mike Kubiak, the plumber has a stalk of fodder corn on display at his place of business that is 14 feet high. It was raised by his father in law, Frank Brostowitz of the town of Sigel.

—Laugh and grow fat, see Kelly and learn to laugh, at Daly's Theatre Monday night, Sept. 1st.

Sheriff Cliff Bluet was up from Hartland the first of the week, where he was called by the serious illness of his mother. Later his mother died and he returned to Hartland, the funeral having been held Wednesday. Mrs. Bluet was in the seventies and had been in poor health for some time past.

## PALACE 3 DAYS, COMMENCING Monday, September 1st

SPECIAL FEATURE ATTRACTION

MATINEE DAILY. NIGHTS 8:15. BARGAIN PRICES.

### RUPERT HUGHES STARTLING STORY of TODAY and THE HOUR

# "THE UNPARDONABLE SIN"



A Soul Stirring Play of the Most Tremendous Story ever written, "The Season's Best Seller." A \$500,000 production—Marvelously staged.

### BLANCH SWEETS' COME-BACK TO THE SCREEN

## A NOTABLE CAST

Eclipses all other Motion Picture Productions—Has rocked the film industry to its foundation—This sensational Screen Classic.

### What is The Unpardonable Sin?

See it at the PALACE, where you see the BIG PICTURES first!

Matinee 3 Prices. Night 8:15---25c, 35c, 50c

### WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—15 head of young stock mostly heifers, E. C. Wilkie, R. D. 2. 1c

WANTED—Comptent girl for general housework. Mrs. Guy Nash, Oak and 10th St. 1c

GIRL WANTED—At once for general housework. Good wages Phone 104 before 5 p. m. or 421 after 6. 1c

FOR RENT—Suit of three rooms, two bed rooms and kitchen, furnished to accommodate four students, Inquire at 218 3rd St. S. Phone 749. 1c

FOR SALE—Milwaukee, 5 roll corn shredder. Good condition. C. S. Lowe. Babcock. 1c

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, Mrs. C. E. Daly, Tel. 302. 1c

FOR SALE—Bargain in 1918 Ford touring car, run less than a year, has new body and been overhauled and in perfect condition. Can be seen on the floor of Jensen & Anderson, George Forrand. 1c

FOR SALE—Heavy work team, 4 and 10 years. At present working for Wood Co. Highway Commission and can be seen on Vesper road. Will sell cheap if taken at once, Paul Scheutz, Phone Blue 673, Grand Rapids, R. D. 4. 1c

FOR SALE—Cadillac, four cylinder, 41 h. p., starter, lights, two extra tires. Excellent mechanical condition. Malcolm F. Johnson. 1c

LOST—Pair of glasses on west side Thursday. Reward for return. Mrs. Augusta Hill. 1c

FOR SALE—Pedigree Rye for seed, sample can be seen at the Tribune office. John Zeaman, Nekosia R. D. 1. 3c

FOR SALE—6 acres of land and good buildings just outside city limits. Mrs. Peter Frohnen. 3c

### BOUGHT STOLEN CAR

Edw. Haumschield and Alex Zimmerman were pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday, having driven down from Rudolph to transact some business. Both Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Haumschield are driving new Ford cars which they purchased within the past week. Mr. Zimmerman had to buy a new Ford last week to replace one they took away from him, the car he had bought previous to this having been a stolen car. He had bought the car from a garage in Stevens Point. Last Wednesday the owner, in company with a detective, came to Mr. Zimmerman's place and claimed the car, proving it to be their property. He was paid back the money he paid for it and gave it up. The car had been stolen fifty-five other cars, several of which were sold around central Wisconsin.

### REPORT FINE CROPS

Mr. and Mrs. O. Leroux, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leroux, and families, of Shorry, were business visitors in the city the first of the week. They report that everything up in their section of the county is growing fine, that the corn will be exceptionally good crop and that grains were fine this year. The only crop which does not look exceptionally well this year, they state, is the potato crop, it being a little bit doubtful how they will turn out.

### HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE

The stores of the city will be closed on Monday all day on account of Labor Day. There will be no deliveries.

Grand Rapids Delivery Co. Seats for Kelly show will be on sale Friday.

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## RACE RIOTS HURT OUR REPUTATION

OUTBREAK IN WASHINGTON BAD FOR CITY THAT IS PULPIT OF WORLD PEACE.

### MANY EXPLANATIONS GIVEN

Most Reasonable Is That Nerves of the People Are on Edge—Military Discipline Speedily Restored Among Men in Uniform.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington—Washington, the capital of the United States, has been the scene of race riots. While this city has been looked to in a sense as the pulpit of peace for all people, its own citizens have been at one another's throats. It is possible that Mexico and some of the far eastern countries will look at the spectacle with some things like true amusement.

Stories of reasons have been advanced for the outbreak. None of them seems exactly to fit the case, but perhaps the safest one is that the nerves of all the people are on edge, and that it has taken only a little noise to send them beyond control. The riots began on Sunday night, when the only weapons used were stones. Comparatively little harm was done. Some soldiers took part in the initial disturbances, but discipline soon took them out of the field. The town had been fired, however, and even in the face of military and police authority men and women battled in the streets and alleys and even in the houses of this town which usually is a place of steady habits.

There are men in Washington who are in a position to trace the effects to their causes who say that the resentment of the people against what they have called too drastic punishments for military and civil offenses during the war has had its natural result.

The men who hold to this view say that soldiers and civilians have been led to believe that because of the respect of the people toward what they call excessive punishments, some of the soldiers of the service and some civilians thought that hereafter only light punishments would be meted out for heavy offenses, and that this feeling has made men willing to engage in riots of the kind which have occurred in the capital of the country.

Probably due to "nerves." There may be something in this, but contact with the soldiers in the American expeditionary forces and with those already returned to this country, and also with the war workers in this city, leads one to think that the real cause of the trouble is superstitious nerves made so by war conditions which have produced an unnatural atmosphere, and in which the soldiers and civilians have been forced to live.

On the first night of the trouble some men in uniform took part in the disturbances, but military discipline soon prevailed and the men who were violating the law became later foremost in attempts to uphold it. Under the influence and control of their officers they did the work. The main attitude of the whole situation arose from the fact that in the absence of martial law under which citizens could be kept in their homes, crowds of curiosity seekers numbering thousands sought the scenes of trouble and became the means of the great disturbance. Many entirely innocent persons, both white and colored, were injured during the continuance of the rioting. If these people had stayed at home the riots would have been reduced to a minimum and probably nothing would have happened after the first night's occurrence.

No Chance of Adjournment. The prospect is for a continuous session of congress until late in the summer of 1920. Both Republicans and Democrats in house and senate declare freely enough that there seems to be no chance to get away.

Of course the present session must end on the first Monday in next December, but as no such date will begin, the two in a sense will merge into one. This thing has happened before.

What is the reason for the prediction in legislative circles of one long, driving session? There is not one reason, but a multiplicity of them which have come together to make the prospect for a continuous session bright or black, as one chooses to view it. The senate committee on foreign relations still has in its keeping the covenant of the League of Nations. The committee intends to study every feature of the document down to the minutest item before rendering its report to the senate.

### Debate May Last All Summer.

No one knows how long it will take to debate the covenant to a finish on the floor of the senate. Some of the leaders have said that snow will fly before the end looms in sight. Others express the hope that the people will make their feelings in the matter clear so strongly by the vote that no further result may be reached. It can be said, however, that the majority of the senators, whether they are for the league or against it, seem to be convinced that they have a long debating struggle ahead of them, and this feeling seems to be shared by the administration. If one may judge by what its advisers say.

Another reason for the belief that

### The Gypsy's Revenge.

W. H. Campbell, a fortune teller told last week by one of the gypsies who have been in this neighborhood lately. While he was getting some gasoline at the Hatley garage, preparatory to a trip to Albany, he was approached by one of the fortune tellers, who asked him to take a look at his palm for money. On his refusal, he would have been beaten, but he was saved by a man who had gone only a short distance when the rear axle of his car broke in Oregon.

### At Home.

The program at the Twentieth Century club was on Joan of Arc, her trials and imprisonment. A small boy had been allowed to accompany his mother and had seemed much interested in the program. On the way home he said: "Take me again, mother. I like that Penitential club."

### Wheelbarrows in Africa.

The trade in wheelbarrows in South Africa in normal times averages between \$45,000 and \$50,000 annually.

## NEWS OF THE BADGER STATE

Madison—Dairy and Food Commissioner Weigle issued a warning to the public against paying an exorbitant price for people disinfectant. There is on the market in Wisconsin, according to Mr. Weigle, a much advertised article, which is being sold at \$2.50 a pound, to meat markets and homes for purifying refrigerators by burning a quantity in them. This product, as the chemical department of the dairy and food commission has made up of equal parts of sulphur and charcoal, and the user can buy for 20 cents the two ingredients that he is asked to pay \$2.50 for.

Prairie du Chien—Efforts to obtain a 20,000-acre national park near McGregor, Iowa, are to be made by the Wisconsin state legislature, according to Gov. L. J. Harding, who accepted the chairmanship of the movement recently, declared. Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois are behind the movement, Mr. Harding declared. A part of the park, which also will serve as a bird preserve, will be on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi river. The scenery on the Wisconsin side, said to be the most beautiful in the two states.

Ashland—Dr. J. M. Dodd will build a two-story office building this season if he can get the labor. Offices will be provided for seven doctors. It is the intention to establish a group of physicians in the building, including one dentist each of whom will specialize, dividing the work between them. They will not unite as a single business concern, but each will be independent. Dr. Dodd has long specialized in surgery, and Dr. Smiles, who is associated with him, has specialized in X-ray work.

Appleton—Miss Hazelle Moore, formerly head of the health department of Appleton high school, has resigned to become district manager of an insurance company and will be stationed at Kansas City, Mo., at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Miss Moore has been a member of the high school faculty to resign and enter more lucrative business.

La Crosse—A hearing will be held before Gov. E. L. Dwyer, Sept. 10, on an application for a pardon for Henry Liso, sentenced to life at Waupun, Nov. 8, 1914, for the murder of Petra Solberg, servant girl employed in the same home where Liso worked as a chauffeur. Miss Solberg was killed while out riding with Liso and her body thrown into the La Crosse river at a lonely spot four miles from the city.

Waterbury—Charging that resolutions of censure against him were never presented at the Appleton meeting of veterans, Dr. A. H. Hartwig of this city has issued a statement in which he charges alleged signers of the resolution with duplicity in efforts to discredit him. Dr. Hartwig was censured by resolutions in which he was charged with falsely attacking the state livestock board.

Beloit—The Beloit Traction company announced that on Oct. 1 it will put into operation one man cars, and give a more frequent service. During the busy hours there will be a seven minute service and at other times cars will run every ten minutes. The company also announces at the same time the motor conductor men will get from \$5 to 60 cents per hour for nine hours.

Washburn—Capt. H. N. Peavey received his commission from Adj. Gen. Holway, as captain of national guards, with authority to proceed with organization of a company for Washburn. Capt. Peavey led the Bayfield county company to the front in the war. He was also captain of the Lava militia company organized here prior to the war.

Belmont—Farm values in southwestern Wisconsin are going higher. Six farms were recently sold in this community at prices ranging from \$170 to \$250 an acre. Two farms were sold near Waupun. One Rosemeysers place, 100 acres, went for \$310 an acre and the other, Lev Richards' 90 acre farm, went for \$317 an acre.

La Crosse—The body of a soldier found on the Milwaukee railroad tracks near McGregor, Wis., is identified as that of John B. Richards of Waterloo, Wis., recently discharged. There is no information as to how he was killed.

Waupun—Miss Bertha Paepke, Juneau, has been appointed assistant manager of the department of Waupun state prison, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Elizabeth Gore.

Sheboygan—H. M. Scott, Plymouth cheesemaker, was fined \$50 by Justice Mahabied for failure to introduce prohibition into his cheese. His cheese was "too wet." It contained more than 40 per cent moisture, which is the maximum permitted by law.

Rhineland—Three deer, unlawfully killed this summer at Three Lakes, cost Frank Congleton \$88 in fines when he confessed before Judge Smith in Municipal court. He was arrested as a suspect and two deer hides were found in his truck.

Freda—Wilhelm Juntjen, 7, was drowned while washing his feet in a pond formed in the sand where excavations were being made to fill an old mine. Before he realized it, he was in deep water. William Woinow dived three times and recovered the body.

Two Rivers—About 1,000 factory workers and mechanics in marine engine, printers' supplies and aluminum goods manufacturing plants at Two Rivers went on strike. It is said the men demand that all shops of the three industries be unionized.

Neenah—Duck hunters in this vicinity are looking forward to one of the biggest seasons in years. Summer ducks are present in the swamps in large numbers and with a good flight from the north the season should be excellent.

Monroe—The Victory day celebration committee bought a green county fair for day to give as a free attraction during the celebration. Free dinners and dances are other features for the returned service men.

Wausau—"Public Health Center" is the name of the new clinic to be established in Wausau under the direction of the city health workers and federated charities. This clinic is the result of the meeting of the state health workers in this city, Mr. D. C. Milwaukee pointed the necessity for it.

Kenosha—The Kenosha City Council will license the saloons of the city to sell nonintoxicating alcoholic beverages as a result of the action of the city fathers at their regular meeting.

Beaver Dam—Dodge county is probably the largest cheese manufacturing county in the United States, according to a recent report of Dairy and Food Commissioner G. J. Weigle. Wisconsin now has 2,500 cheese factories, 1,000 creameries and 54 condenseries. Growth of the dairy industry within the last few years has been phenomenal according to a statement made by Mr. Weigle. The commissioner has predicted that within a few years Wisconsin will be producing more than \$100,000,000 in dairy products annually.

Janeville—Every member of the family of Dr. C. B. Clark of Janeville, including Mrs. Clark, saw active service in the war. Dr. Clark returned from France, after having been for fifteen months in the service, to find his wife and two sons, Harry and Charles, enlisted when they were 19 years old and went overseas with the Prairie division. The mother had charge of a hostess house in a southern cantonment. The return of Dr. Clark marked a complete reunion of the family.

Appleton—Waterpower of the Oconto river is to be developed by the newly organized Oconto River Public Service company, of which F. E. Becker, Kaukauna; Charles H. Hartley, Appleton, and Ralph R. Hartley, Oshkosh, are incorporators. The company contemplates the erection of a hydraulic power plant on the Oconto river and construction of electric lines to several nearby cities and villages.

Madison—The opening of a co-operative grocery store is being planned by the University Employees Association, an organization of stenographers, clerks, janitors, and other employees of the University of Wisconsin who are not members of the instructional staff. If the plan is carried out, it will be but another addition to the co-operative enterprises carried on by the association for the benefit of its members.

Stoughton—Stoughton is to have a health clinic as a result of a recent community campaign conducted by the Dane county chapter of the Red Cross and the University of Wisconsin. The clinic is to be directed by a committee of representatives of commerce, education, women's organizations, physicians, and other interests of the city. The city council has appropriated \$1,000 for its establishment.

Racine—A girl baby about 10 weeks old was found abandoned in a wagon here. The baby was placed in a box surrounded by a package of a beam of wheat, a bottle of milk and a box of crackers. Attached to the baby's clothing was a note which read: "Please feed me on cream of wheat, milk and crackers." The baby, which had six toes on each foot was taken to the Maternity home.

Madison—A larger proportion of men students than usual is seen in the present summer session enrollment at the University of Wisconsin, largely because, it is thought, that many returned soldiers are doing summer work to catch up in the studies. Of the 3,204 students enrolled by the university, 1,355, or more than 42 per cent, are men, according to statistics just prepared.

Rhineland—Gus and Peter Hedeen found an old copper spear which had stuck in the tire of their automobile and punctured it. The spear is a genuine old Indian relic, so hard that the finest file hardly touches it. It was evidently dragged to the surface by road machinery.

Oshkosh—L. P. Whitcomb has been re-elected director of industrial education here at a salary of \$2,700. The work of the industrial board of education and the board of education proper is combined under the one director.

Racine—Ewald Rasmussen, 23 years old, was drowned while in a boat on Lake Michigan near Racine. He was trying to swim across the river. Other bathers attempted to rescue him but were too late.

Wabeno—The State Bank of Wabeno will form a consolidation with the new bank to be organized in this village. The capital stock of the State Bank will be increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Baraboo—Baraboo is facing an ice famine, according to the report of the local ice dealers who say that they have only enough ice on hand to last to the end of the present month.

Sheboygan—For the first time in the history of Sheboygan county fairs, airplane flights will be featured at the annual farming exposition at Plymouth, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.

Oshkosh—It is planned to establish a branch of the internal revenue department here. Burt Williams, internal revenue collector, is working on the proposition.

Sheboygan—County Agent Martin Hoppert has discovered the presence of hog cholera on several farms. Dr. Purcell of the national bureau of animal industry has been ordered to make examinations and order quarantines. Vaccination is recommended as a solution of the problem.

Rhineland—The La Plant Choate Stump Machine Manufacturing company, Cedar Rapids, Ia., has established a branch distributing house in this city. William E. Raven is in charge of the new business concern.

Ripon—Mayor Graham has word from Congressman Florian Lampert that the bill appropriating \$700,000 for a new postoffice and federal building in this city is now a law. A representative from Washington is expected to pick out the site.

Manitowish—Maj. A. J. Shimek, the first Manitowish county physician to enlist when the United States entered the war who has been in service overseas nearly two years, reached New Orleans en route to his home in this city.

Wausau—"Public Health Center" is the name of the new clinic to be established in Wausau under the direction of the city health workers and federated charities. This clinic is the result of the meeting of the state health workers in this city, Mr. D. C. Milwaukee pointed the necessity for it.

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## Art in Fashion Is the Demand

Two women were discussing the subject of clothes. Said one: "Do you dress to please yourself or to please others?"

"Why, to please others, of course," was the reply.

"Would you mind taking off that shirtwaist?" she said. "I have always despised it."

The silence which ensued was quite thick enough to feel.

Perhaps, writes a prominent fashion correspondent, this little story illustrates the futility of even attempting to please. Most of us, I am sure, dress the best we can with the means at hand—those means in the bank and then one comes across these radiant persons who not only dress to please themselves but succeed in pleasing every one else as well.

All Seek the Picturesque.

I know of no other word with which to describe the fashions of the hour than picturesque. To be picturesque seems to be the aim of all who make and those who wear feminine apparel. Certainly there is a quaintness and a charm about present moment modes which warrants the term. For instance, a certain little pale pink organdie just the tint of a rose is banded together in a series of lace puffs by inserting along the top and bottom edges and placing the puffs between spaces in the organdie.

Across the front there is drawn a little organ of the organdie likewise banded with these same quaint puffs and at one corner having a small pocket fashioned of the lace and tipped at the top with a deep red rose and a blue ribbon. The bodice has a fichu, quaint little sleeves of lace and organdie puffed like the skirt, and the blue ribbon and red rose appear coquettishly again at the side of the skirt where it crosses. The charming frock is not in the least fantastic or bizarre but picturesque to the last degree and is the sort of thing a young woman would affect for her gayest moments.

It begins to look as if the waist is to disappear altogether—that is the waistline. I mean, for the newest creations show not only no line where one's waist is but many gowns and blouses have capes of lace or accented-plaided chiffon set over the shoulders, and entirely covering the upper part of the figure. This effect is achieved in a gown of black Spanish lace, the skirt of which has several lace flounces placed one above the other on a foundation of black satin. A deep girdle of burnt orange and silver brocade forms what there is of the bodice and a tight cape of the lace buttons snugly around the neck and fits as smoothly as a cap over the

Sand and Tan Tones.

As companion to the brown shades destined for early fall and winter wear sand and tan tones are often seen. There are, by the way, several new shades—falsion brown, which has a reddish cast; fison, which is rust red; peacock blue and jade; Corinthe and Adriatic, also blues. The combination of brown and green is striking and unusual enough to please the most ardent searcher after novel effect. It is deftly done by placing strips of a jade green along a brown background and rolling the green into the skirt of the fabric of brown or a heavy open mesh braid, through which the green is leaked.

White and marigold yellow also present a new color combination of which the possibilities are limitless. We learn that London is more interested just now in clothing for the debutantes than in all else—that is, London's smart world, for there are the accumulated debutantes of the past five years to be presented at this year's drawing rooms, since the English king and queen held no social gatherings during the war.

Because of the vast number of young girls to appear before their majesties the regulations of court costume with its long, long train, veil and Prince of Wales feathers will not be required this season at the several drawing rooms, but the London makers are creating wonderful afternoon costumes. Hence these lighter colored effects such as the verge of marigold and white—so closely are we in this country in touch with matters over there that it is only natural that their modes or their moments should reach us, too.

War Over Short Skirts and Sleeves.

Paris continues to wear its skirts and sleeves just as short as possible, and consequently we are having a gay little dressmakers' war in this land as to just the length for American skirts for the "ten inches from the floor" rule has quite as many followers as has the five-inch adherents. It is said that many American buyers had ordered French dresses with lengthened skirts for the American trade, but when these arrived the general effect of the dress was impaired and the buyers followed the French designers' ideas.

Returning to the picturesque note so pervasive, the newest evening gowns for young women show one-piece velvets entirely unrelieved by the slightest bit of color other than the dress itself.

Blouses of Linen.

Smart and attractive are tunic blouses of tan linen with the bands of heavy cluny, or blouses of crepe de chine made in the loose, cool and becoming tunic style.

The population of Manitowish at the close of 1917 was estimated at 3,227,470.

All of Ninety Eggs Hatched.

Manitowish Falls results of a hatch of 90 eggs, set under six hens of Mrs. Daniel Kunkel of Jackson township. It is believed have made a record which others can aim at for years. Every one of the eggs produced a baby chick and all are in a healthy condition.

Trimmed Kruba.

Worcester, Mass.—Michael Kruba advertised for a wife. She stayed 19 days, then left him flat—minus \$500, he testified.

Honeymoon on Fire Truck.

Marietta, O.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Edgell, following their marriage here, took their honeymoon on a fire truck. The groom is a fireman, and following the ceremony his fellow workers kidnapped the couple and with bells clanging and sirens screaming rode them all over the city.

Put the "Kick" in.

Indianapolis.—Mrs. Emma Lacy poured carbolic acid into a bottle of whiskey to create a "kick." It did—into a hospital.

Gulmpew of Net.

Gulmpew and chemistries are of extreme daintiness, net being the foundation of all the latest models. Trimmed frequently with Valenciennes and venise, they are sometimes made entirely of either of these laces.

Avoid Hot Water.

Never use hot water in washing silks. As this destroys the luster of the silk.

brown shades have almost superseded the blues of the past season, so much so in fact that the brown is becoming quite as hard to find as the blue, which grows scarcer daily—and dearer, too. Brown, by the way, is the coming fall shade. Many of the Paris importations for street dresses of the chemise and one-piece effects show in the collection only two colors, in fact, brown and black.

The soft fabrics, such as duvetyne, velours and kitten's ear, have pushed all others aside. Serge, we hear, is to have a rest along with all of the kindred fabrics of surface rougher



A very Frenchy trottet costume. It is an advance style, extremely chic, fascinating and neat. It combines French serge, shepherd plaid and white pique.

than the velvety velours family. The embroidery is done by hand in the same shade as the dress material and the extremely heavy embroidery silk is used. B. J. designers' efforts with their long, long lines, are leading all others at this time.

As companion to the brown shades destined for early fall and winter wear sand and tan tones are often seen. There are, by the way, several new shades—falsion brown, which has a reddish cast; fison, which is rust red; peacock blue and jade; Corinthe and Adriatic, also blues. The combination of brown and green is striking and unusual enough to please the most ardent searcher after novel effect. It is deftly done by placing strips of a jade green along a brown background and rolling the green into the skirt of the fabric of brown or a heavy open mesh braid, through which the green is leaked.

White and marigold yellow also present a new color combination of which the possibilities are limitless. We learn that London is more interested just now in clothing for the debutantes than in all else—that is, London's smart world, for there are the accumulated debutantes of the past five years to be presented at this year's drawing rooms, since the English king and queen held no social gatherings during the war.

Because of the vast number of young girls to appear before their majesties the regulations of court costume with its long, long train, veil and Prince of Wales feathers will not be required this season at the several drawing rooms, but the London makers are creating wonderful afternoon costumes. Hence these lighter colored effects such as the verge of marigold and white—so closely are we in this country in touch with matters over there that it is only natural that their modes or their moments should reach us, too.

War Over Short Skirts and Sleeves.

Paris continues to wear its skirts and sleeves just as short as possible, and consequently we are having a gay little dressmakers' war in this land as to just the length for American skirts for the "ten inches from the floor" rule has quite as many followers as has the five-inch adherents. It is said that many American buyers had ordered French dresses with lengthened skirts for the American trade, but when these arrived the general effect of the dress was impaired and the buyers followed the French designers' ideas.

Returning to the picturesque note so pervasive, the newest evening gowns for young women show one-piece velvets entirely unrelieved by the slightest bit of color other than the dress itself.

Blouses of Linen.

Smart and attractive are tunic blouses of tan linen with the bands of heavy cluny, or blouses of crepe de chine made in the loose, cool and becoming tunic style.

The population of Manitowish at the close of 1917 was estimated at 3,227,470.

All of Ninety Eggs Hatched.

Manitowish Falls results of a hatch of 90 eggs, set under six hens of Mrs. Daniel Kunkel of Jackson township. It is believed have made a record which others can aim at for years. Every one of the eggs produced a baby chick and all are in a healthy condition.

Trimmed Kruba.

Worcester, Mass.—Michael Kruba advertised for a wife. She stayed 19 days, then left him flat—minus \$500, he testified.

Honeymoon on Fire Truck.

Marietta, O.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Edgell, following their marriage here, took their honeymoon on a fire truck. The groom is a fireman, and following the ceremony his fellow workers kidnapped the couple and with bells clanging and sirens screaming rode them all over the city.

Put the "Kick" in.

Indianapolis.—Mrs. Emma Lacy poured carbolic acid into a bottle of whiskey to create a "kick." It did—into a hospital.

Gulmpew of Net.

Gulmpew and chemistries are of extreme daintiness, net being the foundation of all the latest models. Trimmed frequently with Valenciennes and venise, they are sometimes made entirely of either of these laces.

Avoid Hot Water.

Never use hot water in washing silks. As this destroys the luster of the silk.

## BOY WINS LIFE BY POKER GAME

Stephen Scanlan Relates Hair-Raising Experience While in Mexico.

### USE CORN FOR MONEY

Falls into Hands of Martin Lopez, Most Bloodthirsty of Villi's Followers—Happy to Be Back in United States.

El Paso, Texas.—Stephen Scanlan, 13 years old, is the youngest soldier of fortune.

Steve has just tasted all the hair-breadth escape and "bite-the-dust" adventure you hoped to experience when you were his age and were thrilling to the dare-devil feats of Diamond Dick, Handsome Harry and Wild Bill.

Steve lives to tell how he played poker with Martin Lopez, most bloodthirsty of Villi's followers:

How he narrowly escaped execution against a "dobe wall"—

How he scouted for the Mexican federal troops, and—

How he was held by bandits.

All this below the Rio Grande whether he had wandered in search of adventure when he ran away from his home town, the tame city of Providence, R. I.

Mexico Appeals to Adventurer.

Young Scanlan had read much about Mexico, and decided that was the country for him. Making his way to El Paso, he evaded the soldier and immigration authorities on both sides of the line, riding across the Rio Grande in a box car.

From Juarez he went south on a Carranzista troop train, and at Mequig he got his first thrill.

Villistas threatened to attack the train. When the bandits retreated Scanlan volunteered to sneak after them and do a bit of scouting for the federales. By way of appreciation, the federales boarded the train, leaving him to the mercy of the military police of the little town. He was being taken to jail as a Villista suspect when an interpreter happened along and secured the boy's release.

Rejoining the troops, Scanlan eventually arrived at Parral.

When an American boy's proper pride, Steve refused to act as a servant to a captain, and the officer in a

Four witnesses, little fellows under ten years of age, testified in the \$20,000 damage suit of their playmate, Theron Twigg, on trial at Maricopa in the circuit court.

At the office of the county clerk for their fees, they looked mighty big and proud. Acting all the while like they had been witnesses all their life, the spokesman of the party, in the name of all, asked for the fees.

"But you must swear to the correctness of your claim," the county clerk said.

A puzzled look crossed the brow of the spokesman. "Swear, swear?" he said, "all right," and he turned toward one of his companions. "Bill, you swear," Bill swore and the money was paid over.—Indianapolis News.

page threw the youngster against a "dobe wall" and had drawn his gun to shoot him when soldier friends intervened.

Then came the battle of May 4, in which the Villistas drove the Carranzista guerrillas with their long, long train, veil and Prince of Wales feathers will not be required this season at the several drawing rooms, but the London makers are creating wonderful afternoon costumes. Hence these lighter colored effects such as the verge of marigold and white—so closely are we in this country in touch with matters over there that it is only natural that their modes or their moments should reach us, too.

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## PRESIDENT DENIES TREATY WAR PACT

Wilson Tells Senate Committee  
Congress Only War Maker.

## JAPAN WON'T RULE SHANTUNG

Tells Senators Tokyo Has Promised to  
Give Up Any Sovereignty There—  
Asks Them to Interpret but  
Not to Change Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 20.—In a conference at the White House unprecedented in American history, President Wilson discussed the peace treaty with the senate foreign relations committee, answered questions put by senators and gave out a stenographic transcript of the proceedings to the public.

Some of the inside details of the peace conference, how the League of Nations covenant was born, and other historic happenings were handed out verbatim for the world to read, in contrast to the time-honored procedure of secrecy, presidential and senatorial "confidence."

Nothing approaching the conference in that respect is recalled since George Washington went to the senate to discuss troubles with the Indians.

## Urges Speedy Ratification.

Making a plan for ratification of the treaty that the world might be turned wholly back to a peace basis, the president said he saw no reasonable objection to the senate expressing its interpretation of the League of Nations covenant so long as those interpretations did not actually become part of the act of ratification.

If interpretations were part of the formal ratification, the president contended, long delays would follow, as other governments would have to "accept in effect the language of the treaty" as the language of the treaty be complete. Most of the interpretations, the president said, seemed to him to suggest the "plain meaning of the instrument itself."

## Must Get U. S. Consent.

The much-discussed article ten, the president told the senators, was not of doubtful interpretation when read in connection with the whole covenant. The council, he said, could only "advise," and as its action must be unanimous, the affirmative vote of the United States would be necessary for any question affecting it.

Article sixteen, the president said, provided that where there is a dispute found to be solely within the jurisdiction of one of the parties, under international law, the league council shall so report and make no recommendation for its settlement. Immigration, tariffs and the like, the president said, clearly came under that provision.

The plan for the league, finally submitted in Paris, the president said, had been built up first from a plan drawn by a British committee headed by Mr. Phillimore and later included ideas from a plan drawn by General Smuts. From these and other discussions, coupled with the president's own ideas, the league plan was made.

## Own Redraft Not Submitted.

His own private redraft of the Phillimore plan, the president said, was not submitted to the American peace mission. He had seen Secretary Lansing's proposals only informally.

The president said the United States would have "complete freedom of choice as to the application of force" in carrying out article ten of the league covenant.

The president told the committee the league council would have "nothing whatever" to do with deciding whether the United States had fulfilled its obligations in case of withdrawal from the league.

The conference was not held in the blue room, as had been planned, the president taking his visitors into the east room, where they were seated around a big table. Senator Lodge sat next to the president.

## Japan Won't Rule Shantung.

To a query as to what sovereignty Japan retained in Shantung President Wilson said:

"She has not retained sovereignty over anything. I mean she has asked whether this understanding was oral or otherwise. I do not like to describe the operation exactly if it is not perfectly correct. As a matter of fact, this was technically oral, but literally written and formulated and the formulation agreed upon."

President Wilson said he disagreed with the opinion given the committee by Secretary Lansing that Japan would have signed the treaty regardless of whether it contained the Shantung provision.

"When is the return of Shantung to China to be made?" asked Senator Johnson.

"That was left undecided, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible."

"Did not the Japanese decline to fix any date?"

"They did at that time, yes; but I think it is fair to them to say they could not at that time say what they would be."

Senator New—Mr. President, does not this indefinite promise of Japan's suggest the somewhat analogous case of England's occupation of Malta? She has occupied Malta for something like a century, I believe, under a very similar promise.

## Little Helen's Idea.

Helen had a good imagination. One day, when playing blind man's buff, she was seen crawling on all fours. The "blind man" stumbled over her and asked why Helen was down on her knees. Helen replied: "I thought you would think it was a dog."

## Excels the Nightingale.

The hermit thrush is declared to be the most talented and brilliant singer in the world, not even excepting the

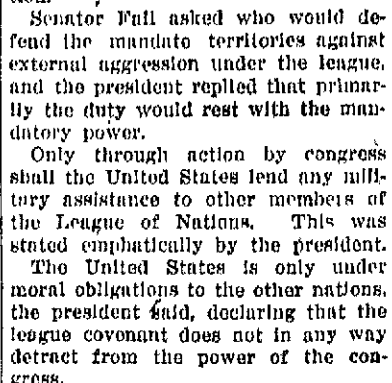
## Too Busy for Gratitude.

The quality for which we most frequently criticize the Japanese is one in which, with curious inconsistency, we particularly pride ourselves. That is their determination to be independent.

If an American has something to tell a Japanese, the Japanese observes him very carefully while he performs the trick. Then, with a polite "Thank you, goodbye," the Japanese leaves the American and goes forth, performs the trick for himself

## NOT VERY RESPONSIVE

SOME PEOPLE  
MIGHT BE  
ANNOYED BY  
A THING  
LIKE THAT!



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

## FOOD SALE THROGGED RIOTING IN IRELAND

GREAT CROWDS SEEK BARGAINS IN U. S. GOODS.

Housewives at Chicago Food Advance of Low Prices Find Cost 50 Per Cent Lower.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Uncle Sam made his biggest practical step in reducing the price of food by placing a vast quantity of army foodstuffs on sale through local department stores and taking orders at branch post offices throughout the city.

Orders were taken for the government food at the Boston store and Roosevelt's. The fair also will sell government surplus foods in a day or two.

When the doors of the stores were opened thousands of persons swarmed the counters, where they placed orders for quantities of canned beef, roast beef, baked beans, canned corn, string beans and peas, corn, fruit, strawberries, soups and various other canned goods.

The marketeers found that they could purchase products over the government's counters nearly 50 per cent less than over those of their neighborhood grocers.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—The first arrest in the government's fight against "persistent food profiteers" was made when John P. Bunker, secretary and general manager of the John P. Campbell company, dealers in sugar, surrendered to District Attorney Charles P. Cline. Bunker is charged with profiting in the sale of sugar.

## OVERRIDES DAYLIGHT VETO

House Passes Repeal Bill by Six More Votes Than Was Needed.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Report of the daylight saving law was practically assured when the house passed the bill over President Wilson's veto. It was a case of the farmers versus city residents. Representatives voicing the sentiment of the rural population carried the day, piling up six votes more than the necessary two-thirds. The vote was 223 to 101.

## NEAR FIGHT IN CONGRESS

Members Intervene to Prevent Personal Collision Between Blanton and Hardy of Texas.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Members of the house intervened to prevent a personal collision between Representatives Blanton and Hardy of Texas, both Democrats. Resenting the charge by Blanton that he was "mere rubber stamp" in the sense that his name was demanded the administration, Hardy rushed at his colleague, but was restrained.

## U. S. GOODS BURN IN FRANCE

Fire Damages American Steamer and Destroys Merchandise on Dock at Havre.

Havre, France, Aug. 20.—Fire which badly damaged the American tank steamer George G. Henry and destroyed merchandise on the docks valued at \$600,000 francs (\$100,000) was caused by oil from the tanker catching fire when an unloading pipe broke. The burning oil flooded the pier to which the steamer was moored.

## TRAIN KILLS FAMILY OF EIGHT

New York Central Passenger Train Hits Automobile at Grade Crossing in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 19.—Seven members of the John Trimmer family of Cleveland, father, mother, four sons and a daughter and a woman relative were killed when a New York Central passenger train struck their automobile at a grade crossing near West Springfield, Pa.

## Giant Airplane Is Missing.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Anxiety is felt over the loss of a new type of airplane, the giant airplane Goliath at Dakar. The airplane was last reported Saturday morning, August 10, passing over Portlaine, 50 miles from Dakar.

## Dry Ratification Held Void.

Lincoln Neb., Aug. 20.—The voters of Nebraska have the right to vote to reject or approve the action of the state legislature in ratifying the federal prohibition amendment, the district court here held.

## 500,000 Men Still in Army.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Discharges from the army now total 3,208,739, the war department announced, leaving a net strength on August 12 of 500,000 officers and men, of whom 100,938 still were in Europe.

## Mexican Envoys Are Named.

Mexico City, Aug. 19.—The senate has named a committee of three to confer at the frontier with the subcommittee named by the United States senate to investigate the Mexican question.

## New Army Has 100,000.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The "first 100,000" of recruits have been secured for the permanent regular army, General March, chief of staff, announced, and of these more than 80,000 were enlistments.

## Nab Bank Robbers, Recover Loot.

Russellville, Ky., Aug. 18.—Bonnie Withers and Alford Armstrong with John Wells robbed the Citizens bank at South Carrollton, Ky., surrendered to police here. All except \$1,000 of the \$28,000 was returned.

## Coal Allotment Reduced.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—Coal required from Germany by the allies under the peace treaty has been reduced from 40,000,000 tons to 21,000,000 tons. It was announced by Doctor Schmidt, minister of food, in the national assembly.

## 1,353,792 Babies in 1917.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Complete statistics for 1917 show 1,353,792 babies were born in the states comprising the birth registration area. The birth rate exceeded the death rate by 74.4 per cent, the public health reports show.

## British Bomb Kronstadt.

London, Aug. 20.—A big air attack against the defenses of Petrograd was carried out by British aviators and part of the city of Kronstadt, formerly the chief fortress defending Petrograd on the sea, was destroyed.

## Drop Name "Reichstag."

Wilmers, Aug. 20.—President Ebert took the oath under the new constitution before the national assembly on August 20. He has withdrawn the decree which designates the assembly as the Reichstag.

## Named as Collector of Port.

Washington, Aug. 20.—William H. Clark of Joliet, Ill., was nominated by President Wilson to be collector of customs for the port of Chicago to succeed Rivers McNeill, who died recently.

## U. S. Mission to Quit Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—The United States military mission assigned to Germany after the armistice and which has had its headquarters in Berlin will be dissolved in the course of the next month and will leave for home.

## 1,500 Idaho Miners Strike.

Wallace, Idaho, Aug. 18.—A walkout of miners of Burke, Mullins and Nine Mile districts in the Coeur d'Alene occurred here. Fifteen hundred men are out to enforce the demand for an eight-hour day.



## MEXICANS FREE U. S. AVIATORS

American Army Captain Ransoms One Flyer and Carries Off Other.

OUTLAWS ARE GIVEN \$8,500

Two Lieutenants Captured as Result of Mistaking Conchos River for Rio Grande—Twenty Bandits in Gang.

Marfa, Tex., Aug. 20.—Lieut. H. G. Peterson and Lieut. Paul H. Davis, United States army aviators, held prisoners by Mexicans since last Wednesday after being forced to land the preceding Sunday on Mexican soil, on Tuesday were released by Mexican bandits after the payment of \$8,500 of the \$10,000 demanded.

Captain Matlack who took the ransom money across the border, had left the ransom money for the release of Lieutenant Peterson, and when Lieutenant Davis was delivered to him, he galloped away with the officer, without asking the final payment.

The aviators had wandered from Sunday afternoon until Wednesday along the Conchos river near Palomares, Chihuahua, under the impression they were on the Rio Grande.

"I had a great experience," was Peterson's message to his father.

An attempt was made to escape by the aviators. They were threatened with death if they tried again.

Joseph Renteria and a band of five Mexicans accomplished their capture. There were twenty bandits at a ranch where they were held.

By a prearranged plan Captain Matlack awaited a fire signal from the Mexicans, which came after midnight, and then crossed the border with the ransom money.

Lieutenant Peterson crossed the border to the American side at 1 15 a. m. and Captain Matlack brought back Lieutenant Davis at two.

Captain Matlack said this morning that the two aviators landed in Mexico, he declared they thought they had landed in the United States, and this impression on their part was not corrected until after they had reached the border today.

The aviators, the captain explained, had become confused while in the air and had mistaken the Conchos river for the Rio Grande. Instead of landing near Chihuahua, as they thought, they had landed at a point near Palomares, Chihuahua, more than forty miles from the Conchos river, where they abandoned their planes and escaped after stripping it of machine guns and vital parts, which might make it of use to the Mexicans.

Thinking they were on the Rio Grande, they started down stream in an effort to locate Chihuahua and report their accident to military headquarters. They landed at 12 30 Sunday afternoon and were picked up Wednesday morning by the Renteria band.

They were taken into the mountains, but thought they were approaching Valparaiso, Tex. They were told the 60 men belonged to the band, while in reality the aviators saw only 20 men at the ranch where they were held. Captain Matlack said the bandits were well mounted.

Various plans for obtaining the ransom money were discussed by the bandits. One was for the delivery of the sum and Americans in the middle of the Rio Grande. Another was for the aviators to be taken 100 yards up river and the money taken an equal distance down river and both left at the same time.

Finally it was agreed that an American army officer should be sent from the American side upon signals from the bandits by means of three. At the same time Renteria was to start from the Mexican side with the Americans. They were to meet and exchange prisoners and money.

Captain Matlack's ruse, by which he saved \$8,500, was contrived on the spot of the moment after he had got Lieutenant Peterson across the border.

Just decided there was no use in paying these Mexicans that other \$5,000 after I had Davis, so I told him to jump on behind on my horse. I spurred the horse and we started a wild dash for the border and made it. They called for us to halt, but I said 'Go to hell' and crossed."

## China Ends German War.

Peking, Aug. 19.—A bill providing for the restoration of friendly relations between China and Germany having passed parliament, the cabinet has approved the draft of a mandate declaring the end of the state of war between China and Germany which, after approval by the president, will be promulgated.

## Parcel Post U. S. to Spain, Sept. 1.

Washington, Aug. 21.—After exchanges extending over many years the post office department announced successful negotiation of a parcel post convention with Spain to begin September 1.

## Heads Editorial Association.

Victoria B. C., Aug. 21.—Edward A. Bright of Gallatin, Tenn., was elected president of the National Editorial Association here. The association decided to hold its 1920 meeting in Boston, Mass.

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## Another Army Flyer Killed.

Laredo, Tex., Aug. 19.—Lieut. Ferdinand A. Robertson of Clarksville, Va., was killed and Norman Reddy, Newfoundland, suffered a broken leg when an airplane in which they were flying crashed to earth.

## Kiel for Private Vessels.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—A Kiel telegram to the Neue Berliner Zeitung says naval work at the Kiel dockyards will be transferred to the Wilhelmshaven dockyard. The Kiel dockyard will be solely employed for private work.

## Artist Christy Weds Again.

New York, Aug. 18.—Toward Newman Christy, artist, and Mrs. Nancy May Palmer, a young widow, formerly of Pittsburgh, who for eight years had been his favorite model, were married in the Broadway tabernacle here.

## No U. S. Food Ships at Petrograd.

Stockholm, Aug. 18.—The American legation denied today that two American ships had arrived at Petrograd with foodstuffs for the soviet government, as was reported August 8 by wireless.

## AMERICAN TROOPS CHASE MEXICANS

Cavalry and Air Bombers Hunt Bandits in Mountains Below the Border.

## STORM AIDS FLEEING BAND

Expedition Advances on Wide Line—Freed Aviators Lead Punitive Forces Across River—Only \$8,500 Ransom Paid.

Marfa, Tex., Aug. 21.—Spread out fan-shaped over a wide stretch of Mexican country south of the Rio Grande, United States cavalry troops, aided by airmen in bombing planes as scouts, combed the mountains for the bandits who held for ransom two American aviators.

After the forward dash over the border the troops probably are handicapped by a storm which was reported in messages by field telephone to be raging in the mountains below the border.

It was feared the torrential rains would obliterate trails left by the bandits. The expeditionary force for a time moved forward in the face of high winds, according to the reports.

The two lieutenants for whom ransom was demanded, and who were released, led the Americans in their quest of the bandits. Both sent messages to their families.

A nearly six hours start on the American punitive expedition, the bandits are believed to have scattered in the mountain passes and canyons, and it probably will be necessary to search every square mile of the rough country below the border, in the opinion of military men.

Despite the expected difficulty in locating the bandits from the air, American aviators left the flying field here and scouted the entire Olmeca district.

It was not known how many are in the bandit band. Lieutenant Davis and Lieutenant Peterson said they saw six men. There were 30 other bandits at the ranch where the bandits stopped. Arrangements for nurses, ambulances and surgical dressings for the punitive expedition troops are being made by Elmer Donnell of St. Louis, for use in case of emergency.

U. M. Fennell, a banker of this city, arrived and announced that the amount of ransom actually paid for release of the aviators was \$8,500. Fennell took the \$15,000 demanded to Chihuahua. He declared a receipt of the money brought back by Captain Matlack after release of the aviators showed \$8,500 remained. The money, in \$50 bills, was deposited in a bank here.

Fennell told the first connected story of events preceding the crossing of the American aviators to the United States. He outlined preliminary negotiations Monday between Captain Matlack and the Mexican brother-in-law of Renteria, who acted as a go-between.

Fennell said the bandits insisted the delivery of the aviators be made after dark so there might be seen. The go-between crossed to San Antonio, Chihuahua, opposite Chihuahua, and selected the spot where the aviators were to be delivered.

It was at an old cottonwood tree, a mile and a half south of San Antonio. The go-between then returned to the American side and said arrangements had been completed.

When the three agreed upon failed to show after midnight, Captain Matlack crossed. He was gone more than half an hour, returning with Lieutenant Peterson.

Returning to the old cottonwood tree, Captain Matlack told Lieutenant Davis to get on behind. Then the captain spurred his horse without delivering the balance of the money.

## FOOD RIOTERS ARE FIRED ON

Serious Disturbances Occur at Kattowitz, Silesia—Market Dealers and Shops Plundered.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—Serious riots occurred at Kattowitz, Silesia, and many persons were wounded when troops fired on a crowd of demonstrators against the high price of food. Market dealers were looted, shops were plundered and windows smashed.

## HOUSE ORDERS SHOE PROBE

Resolution Adopted Orders Federal Trade Body to Investigate High Prices.

Washington, Aug. 20.—A resolution directing the federal trade commission to investigate the high cost of shoes and determine the cause for increased prices was adopted by the house, which refused to extend the inquiry to clothing and food.

## Prince Gives Up Throne.

Paris, Aug. 21.—Crown Prince Charles of Roumania announced that he has renounced his rights to the throne of Roumania, according to a dispatch from Bucharest to the Journal. He contracted a morganatic marriage.

## City of Kronstadt Affire.

Stockholm, Aug. 21.—The British fleet, re-enforced, is attacking Kronstadt with the co-operation of a fleet of air and submarines. The town is shelled. Simultaneously, Finnish troops started an attack on Karolinn front.

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## RIFLES AND TANKS SENT TO FRONTIER

Hundred "Charlots" and 3,000 Guns Shipped From Ohio.

## BANDIT CHASE IS KEPT UP

American Planes Aid in Search of Outlaws Who Captured Two Aviators—Carranza Told of Action of U. S. Army.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Receipt of a message from Cosme Bongoche, Mexican consul at Presidio, requesting that an order be obtained from the war department for the recall from Mexico of American troops pursuing the bandits who held for ransom two American aviators, was announced by Ambassador Bonilla of Mexico. General Pruneda, commander of the Olmeca Mexican forces, is making the pursuit, it was announced, and the request for the recall of the Americans is made to "avoid difficulties."

Columbus, O., Aug. 21.—One hundred tanks of the one-man type and 3,000 rifles have been shipped from the army reserve depot here to forts on or near the Mexican border within the last week, it was learned here. The consignment was divided between San Antonio and Fort Bliss.

## U. S. Troops Still Hunt Bandits.

Marfa, Tex., Aug. 21.—Somewhere in Mexico, opposite Chihuahua, Tex., American soldiers continue to pursue the bandits who kidnapped and held for ransom two American aviators, and Davis, American aviators, rescued after payment of ransom to the bandit leader.

Military headquarters here was without information from the punitive expedition, heavy storms in the mountains of Chihuahua interrupting communication via the field telephone of the army.

Possibility that the American soldiers already have had their first skirmish with the bandits was indicated by a message from the Mexican side of the American side with bullet holes in the plane of their machine and a report that they had been attacked by a bandit gang of three Mexicans, one of whom they believed they killed with machine gun bullets. Another was believed to have been wounded and the third put to flight.

## Planes Go to Aid.

First reports said the cavalry was in pursuit of the remaining bandit, but communication was interrupted, and no further word came from the expeditionary forces.

Four airplanes, which arrived at night from Fort Bliss, near El Paso, were to support the air protection of the Eighth cavalry in Mexico today, set up a liaison with the troops and aid in securing the hills, arroyos and canyons in pursuit of the bandits.

The rains at night are believed to have wiped out the trails of the bandits, but it was not without its advantages



## Buy Silos Now!

We have on hand a few sizes of silos that we will sell at last years' prices.

We contracted for this material last winter on what has proven to be a low market. Since then prices have advanced considerably. We will give you the advantage of these contracts as long as our stock lasts.

If you have in mind building a Silo in the next year or two, come in and see us. It will be worth your time.

**KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.**

## UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

### Deposit Crop Money Here

Because, it will be absolutely safe and available at any time you need it.

Because, if deposited in an interest-bearing Savings Account or Certificate of Deposit it will earn more money for you.

Because, if advice or assistance is needed on matters pertaining to the use of money in business deals or investment, the services of experienced officials are always available.

**Bank of Grand Rapids**  
West Side

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

### RUDOLPH

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pittz and guests Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Karnatz of Milwaukee returned Thursday evening from a week's visit in the northern part of the state near Glidden. Frances St. Dennis spent a few days the past week in Wausau.

Bernice Ratelle returned Saturday from a few days visit with her sister in Grand Rapids.

A number from here attended the Winniegar Bros. shows in Grand Rapids the past week.

John Wilkins left last Wednesday for Big Bend, Wis., being called there by the death of his aunt, Mrs. E. D. Jackson, mother of Dr. J. A. Jackson. Mrs. Jackson was well known here, having always spent several weeks here in the fall during the years that Dr. Jackson lived here. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved relatives.

The Young Ladies Sodality of St. Philomena's church enjoyed a lawn fete and reception on the school lawn Sunday afternoon. Ice cream and cake was served and all report a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. Chas. Imig spent several days last week at Stettsonville visiting her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alberts are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Prof. F. C. Chittard of Scandinavia, arrived here Saturday to visit his old friends. He will be remembered as teaching our graded school and left here a year ago last May and recently returned from overseas.

Speltz Orchestra played at Pittsville Saturday night for a dance. Lloyd Ratelle accompanied them.

Andrew Johnson, an old resident of the town of Carson, arrived here with his family from Hibbing, Minn. and after calling on his many old friends, departed Monday on their return trip.

The west side ladies aid met with Mrs. Liza Rayome last Wednesday afternoon. It was a business meeting and Mrs. N. G. Ratelle was elected as president and Mrs. Peter Hartjes, secretary and treasurer. A demonstration for the Wear-ever-all kitchen utensils was held and a very interesting talk was given. Mrs. N. G. Ratelle was the winner of the spider given away. A very nice lunch was served to about 30 ladies.

Mrs. Bat Sharkey of Grand Rapids is spending several days at the K. J. Marceau home.

Mrs. N. J. Richards of Grand Rapids spent a couple of days at the home of her brother, Elmer B. Crofteau.

Eva St. Dennis who is working at the Dr. Frank Pomainville home in Grand Rapids is spending a week at home while Dr. and his family are visiting in Milwaukee.

Tuesday evening Miss Lois Akey entertained a party of young people at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Clark.

The threshing machine is working in our midst this week.

Grandpa Dolan celebrated his 93rd birthday Friday, August 15th at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Dolan and Mrs. Hannah Akey of Grand Rapids were present to help celebrate their father's anniversary.

Martin Nelson returned last Wednesday from a week's visit with his parents at Darlington. Mr. Nelson reports that that part of the state was suffering from a severe dry spell.

Speltz Bros. will play at Rudolph Friday, August 22nd.

The Herman Zurfuh family of Port Edwards and the John Zurfuh family of Nekeosa and Agatha Arnold of Grand Rapids visited at the John Arnold home Sunday to see their baby boy.

George Bongard returned to Richland Center last week after spending a few days at home.

Glady Merriam left Tuesday morning for Lake Geneva where she will attend a Y. W. C. conference. After a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Walter Arnold, she will return to Carlinville, Ill., to attend Blackburn university.

Natalie and Dorothea Merriam who have spending the summer with their grandparents at Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Merriam's home left Tuesday and will return to their home in Ames, Iowa.

F. H. Beckman has sold his farm to Mr. Wagner from Illinois and expects to give possession soon.

Math Steines and family of Grand Rapids were recent visitors at the P. Condo home.

The Red Cross club met last week with Harold Peterson and spent a pleasant social evening.

**EAST NEKOOSA**  
Victor Blazek, of New Rome was seen on our streets Thursday.

Mesdames Walter Tesser, Geo. Winkler and Mrs. Ethel Miller were shoppers at Grand Rapids Thursday.

Bessie Gilbert spent Thursday and Friday with Misses Alma and Francis Winkler.

Mrs. John Ketrush and two sons Joe of Milwaukee and Frank and Nellie of Nekeosa spent Sunday with the former's daughter, Mrs. George Winkler.

Miss Doris Gronemeyer visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Gronemeyer near here Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Goldsworthy was a business visitor in Grand Rapids on Monday.

Martin Hoenvelt was a business visitor in Grand Rapids Saturday of last week.

### SIGEL

Mrs. J. Knapp of Chicago arrived here on Saturday and will spend a few weeks visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lundberg.

Miss Minnie Erickson of Kenosha visited friends here last week.

Miss Esther Anderson has returned to Tomahawk where she will again be employed after spending a few days with home folks.

Rev. Monell and family of Merrill were guests at the Holstrom home a portion of last week.

Miss Anna Anderson of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at her home here.

A heavy electric storm passed through here on Friday morning. A horse barn belonging to Mr. Hedin was burnt to the ground.

Misses Caroline Johnson and Hilma Worlund of Grand Rapids were guests at the Gust Hendrickson home last week.

Miss Irene Blomquist has secured employment at Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson and family spent Sunday with friends at Arpin.

Mrs. Robert Weeck and children have returned to their home in Marinette, after spending some time at the home of Mrs. John Larson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedin entertained a large number of people at a dinner at their home on Sunday. A social afternoon followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Hendrickson and son, Chester will leave this week for Ironwood, Mich., where they will visit relatives for a few days.

Clement Nystrom has secured employment at Sherry.

John Jacobson is home from Manitowish where he has been employed.

Albert Sretz is having a new home built on his farm.

Speltz Bros. will play at Rudolph Friday, August 22nd.

**MEEHAN**  
Wm. Strong of Almond was calling on old acquaintances here part of last week.

Herman Pitcher from near Waupaca is spending a few days here at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pitcher.

Herman Lutz is remodeling his barn and erecting a larger and better building in the place of the old one which stood there.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Clusman returned last week from an extended visit near Lampson, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Slack. They were well pleased with the county up there.

Clyde Kinney who went out west to the state of Washington a few weeks ago is in a hospital out there having recently undergone two operations for appendicitis.

The airship that went from Grand Rapids to Stevens Point last Saturday passed directly over this burg and drew the attention of nearly everyone. Of course, most of us have seen such things before but to see an airship passing over us on a business trip and on schedule time is something quite unusual just at present.

A good many from here are attending the Stevens Point fair this week.

There are two grain and potato buyers here at present. Henry Lutz is buying and using the Starks potato house and Geo. Cartmill is running the Carley house this year. Several car loads of rye has been shipped out potatoes are coming in rather slow.

Several auto loads from here journeyed down to Wild Rose and Waupaca last Sunday.

**BABCOCK**  
Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. Crowley were Pittsville callers on Tuesday.

Miss Margaret Farrell came from her home in Milwaukee for a visit at the home of J. Q. Daniels.

R. E. Edmond's father came from Illinois for a visit with his son and family this week.

The Babcock school will begin the first of September with Miss Irma Heuer as principal and Miss Bautz as primary teacher.

The ladies of the Catholic church will meet at the home of Mrs. Anton Brost next Thursday P. M. Everybody come.

Mr. Grace Daniels has returned to her duties at Montello after a pleasant vacation at his home at Pleasant Hill.

**PLOVER ROAD**  
Charlie Miller of Amherst is spending the week at the home of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter and family.

The ladies aid of the Moravian church of Kellner met with Mrs. Peter Benson Wednesday afternoon. A large crowd was present and was enjoyed by all.

Robert Walter returned home from the hospital in Grand Rapids Thursday an dis getting along nicely at this writing.

A bumper around here saw the aeroplane as it passed through here Saturday afternoon.

Miss Hazel Gross of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the John Walter home.

B. G. Metzger and family of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the H. Young home.

**PLEASANT HILL**  
Mrs. John Redmond from Nekeosa is visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gabel and family.

Peter Hanson and children left on Monday for Kaukauna where they will visit with relatives. On their way they will stop at the Lowell home near Weyauwega where they will make a short visit. They will make the trip by auto.

Ladies aid met Wednesday with Mrs. Chas. Peters.

Farmers are threshing in our vicinity now days.

Geo. Robinson left Monday for North Dakota where he will work.

Mrs. Geo. Andrews is laid up these days with two broken ribs caused by falling down cellar.

### REMINGTON

Ramer Jansen returned home from Emden, Ill., where he had gone with the remains of his father for burial. Mr. Jansen died of dropsy about two weeks ago. Mr. Jansen was highly respected. He came to this place in Ramer in May and his being in such poor health he could not make the trip back to his home in Illinois.

Each sympathy is felt for his two sons, Ramer Jansen of this place and Hiram Jansen of Emden, Ill. Deceased was 72 years of age.

Miss Bertha Miller of Grand Rapids is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sanger.

Miss Minnie White and J. F. Lowe visited relatives at Grand Rapids last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Armon were shopping at Pittsville on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregourious of Tomah were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Rutz several days.

J. W. Cary visited his brother at Plainfield last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sanger and baby visited the Damme home at Dexterville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hass and children made a trip to Nekosha in an auto on Sunday.

George Rodie of Rochester, Minn. and Herman Rodie of New York visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hass on Sunday.

Fredrick Sand and wife of Rudolph were the guests of his brother, R. F. Hass the fore part of last week.

George Cary and daughter, Alice, drove thru here on Tuesday and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lowe. They intended to drive in their auto to Canada.

The grain crop was very good in this part of the county and corn is looking fine but the potato crop will fall short this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Christenson and children of Wautoma were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Armond a couple of weeks.

Mrs. R. Miers and baby visited the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McCullough on Friday.

**SARATOGA**  
Mrs. Burns and little son who have been visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. C. Deitz departed for their home in Michigan.

Peter Pazurek, son of Mrs. Joe Namesnick arrived home from overseas last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Jensen entertained a large number of young people at a party last Thursday evening and everybody who attended report a fine time.

Mrs. L. Vogel of Milwaukee and Alex Burmeister of Grand Rapids visited at the Walter Burmeister home Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lundburg visited with friends at Arpin Sunday.

A large number of young people were entertained at the Axel Peterson home Friday evening and a good time was enjoyed by all who attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Lorenz and children departed for their home in Chicago after spending two weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lorenz.

Mrs. Ole Larson of Grand Rapids spent a couple of days with her sister last week.

**BIRON**  
The boys that went fishing Saturday and Sunday got back with a good string of trout. Williams got 75, Sipe 58, Shearier 44.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Sowers and daughter, Lucile who have been spending a week at the A. L. Akey home returned to Rudolph to spend some time before returning to their home in Chicago.

W. E. Beadle and his helpers put in a new stock tank for machine No. 2 one day. That was one more good job done to the mill here.

Leo Frank was in Grand Rapids one day.

Mr. Youngman is putting up a new wood and coal shed.

The Biron boys played one more good game here at Biron with the Consolidated team. The score was 4 to 7 in favor of the Biron team.

Alex LaBarge drove the bus last Sunday to take the ball players here from town.

Chet Atwood has quite a smile on now days for he is driving a new Ford car.

The village board had their meeting one day to see what they were going to do about building the new hall.

Most all the people took in the Winner shows the past week.

Andrew Shenock has resigned his position at the mill here.

Ed. Miller is doing a new horse for he says has a well matched team.

The company has the wall for the new store all done. Mr. Muir will soon be in his new place where he will have plenty of room to handle all kinds of goods.

F. H. Eberhardt and family are out camping up north at Pelican Lake for two weeks.

James Welton is at work in the office at the mill while Mr. Eberhardt has gone fishing.

Archie Shearier, Alex Dusel, Chas. Williams and C. A. Sipe were at Amherst fishing Sunday.

Mrs. A. L. Akey and son, Earl and Mr. and Mrs. O. Sowers and daughter were at Rudolph one night for a joy ride.

**CLOVER SEED**  
A fair indication of the yield of seed may be obtained by counting the seeds in several heads and taking the average. If the average is 10 seeds, the yield to the acre will be about one bushel; if 20 seeds, two bushels; if 30 seeds, three bushels; and so on. However, the high price of clover seed warrants using for seed a field that runs as low as a bushel or a bushel an ds half, says Mr. Moore, of the university.

### LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

We are in receipt this morning of a pamphlet from the University of Wisconsin entitled "Wisconsin A Source of Dairy Cattle." It contains many interesting facts. During the last year the county agents of the state have assisted in the distribution of 10,000 head of live stock valued at \$1,000,000.

Dairy cattle have been shipped within the last year to North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Indiana, and in small lots to almost every other state in the Union.

Professor Humphrey says that there are four fundamental reasons why the future of the dairy industry is assured. First, as a result of scientific and practical investigation milk is shown to be the best food for children. Second, the work of the National Dairy Council will result in a growing appreciation of milk and its products as human food. Third, the ever increasing population will increase the consumption of dairy products to a degree.

Never before were there better opportunities to market and produce dairy cattle. This applies to good grade cows as well as pure bred animals. Are you using a pure bred bull?

Professor Humphrey goes on to say that the market demands four distinct things. First, grade or pure bred dairy cattle. This means they must be pure bred sires. Second, the market demands cows of known production or their offspring. Join a cow testing association or do official testing. Third, the market demands strong, vigorous, and well developed animals. Feed your heifers well from the day they are born until they freshen. Fourth, the market demands animals free from disease. Test your herd for tuberculosis. Write the county agent for blanks on which to apply for the federal test. It is free.

Years for more and better live stock in Wood County.

W. W. Clark, County Agent.

—The Central Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association will hold their tenth semi-annual Holstein sale on Thursday, October 23, 1919, at Marshfield, Wisconsin. W. W. Clark, sales manager.

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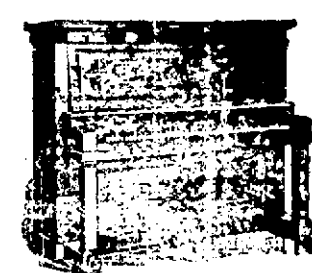
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Our business has been built on the solid foundation of honesty and frankness. There are no piano secrets here.

When you inspect our display of the celebrated Cable-made Pianos and Inner-Players, you'll see each instrument plainly marked with a price tag.

And as you see the many models--some priced very low--others higher--our salesmen will explain just exactly why and wherein one instrument is superior to another.

You can select here at our factory music rooms a Piano or Inner-Player with the utmost confidence, knowing full well that, regardless of the instrument you choose, you will be getting the greatest possible value for your investment. We invite you to pay us a visit of inspection--even tho you may contemplate no immediate purchase.

Player Rolls, Sheet Music, Latest Edison, Victor, Columbia and Pathe Records.

Edison--Brunswick--Phonographs.

Piano Benches, Music Cabinets, Piano Lamps, Small Musical Instruments of all Kinds.

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"Everything Musical."

Home of Cable-made Pianos in Grand Rapids.

## Heavy Polarine Oil Stanolind Tractor Oil Extra Heavy Polarine Oil

ONE of these three is the correct oil for your particular tractor. Our Engineering Staff, after a careful and exhaustive study of all tractors, has prepared a chart on which is shown your tractor and which of these three oils is the correct one for you to use.

This is part of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) service to the farmers of America.

The nearest Standard Oil representative has this chart and he will be glad to show it to you.

Send for 100 page book "Tractor Lubrication." It is free and the information it contains is invaluable. Read it carefully--apply the information given and you will be able to keep your tractor in service longer.

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## "Listen!" says the Good Judge--

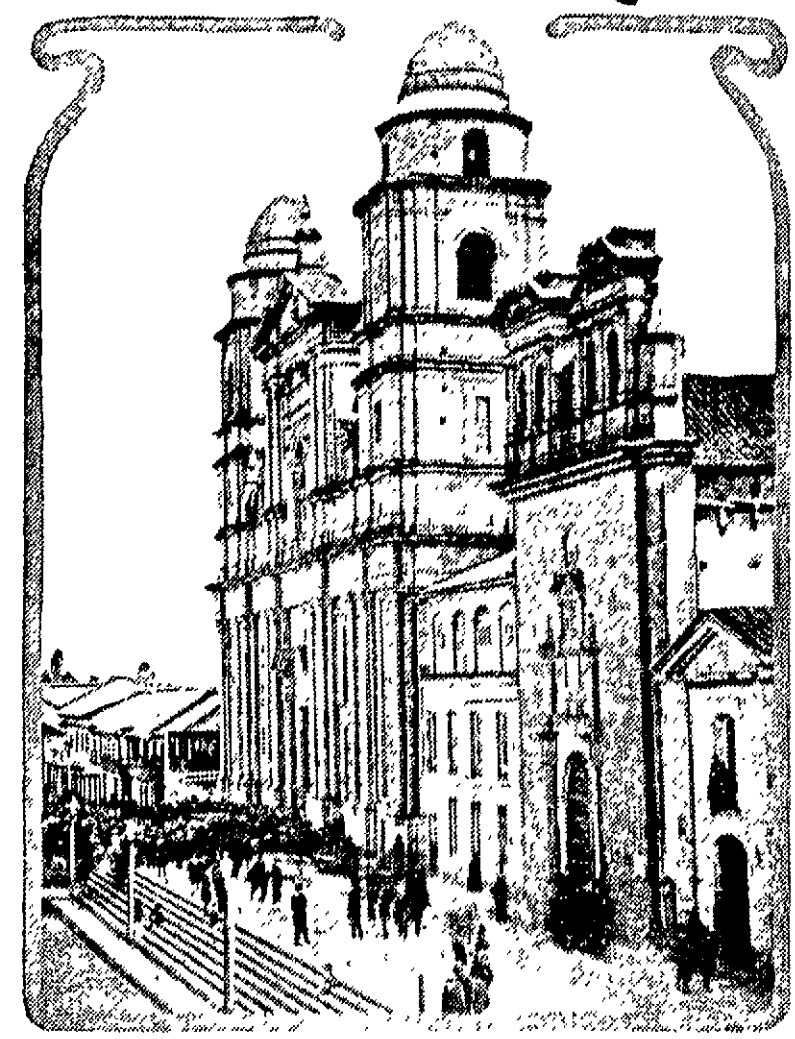
"And remember it, too."

The better the quality of your chew, the more you'll enjoy it.

You'll get more out of your tobacco money, too--you'll save part of it for something else. A small chew of this quality tobacco tastes good--and it lasts and lasts.



# The ATHENS of SOUTH AMERICA



Primate Cathedral of Colombia in Bogotá.

THE name with which Iliedon don Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada and his wife, who christened the Andean plateau was Santa Fe. To that nameless spot he had discovered the name of his birthplace—that classic Santa Fe founded upon royal command of Ferdinand and Isabella opposite the opulent Granada, to vex the multitude of heretic Mohammedans who accused the jealousy and resentment of the Spanish by their fables and turncoats. And what a thrill the conquistador must have felt, yet what homeliness must have been awakened within him as he gazed upon a plain watched over by two summer hills, so like that of his own land, with the Mowah (Granada) under the Castilian sun, writes W. E. Arnold in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. But the Valley of Castles (Valle de los Alcázares), the Teusquillo or recreation spot of Ziza de Baruta, its rightful possessor, was renamed by the new lords in mail and gorget. Baruta fled, abandoning his dominion, to die in the heart of the forest, never knowing that after centuries justice should be paid him; that the "very noble and loyal city" should bear his name, slightly modified.

**Old and New Are Mingled.**  
Bogotá, the intellectual and cultured capital city, mother of thought, home of savants and thinkers, is a metropolis which, while it can offer no startling display, claims attention by reason of the gifts with which nature endowed it. Spring is there eternal; the climate is ideal; the fertility of the soil surrounding is extraordinary. Bogotá conserves vestiges of her colonial period. Over the portals of rambling old houses which dated the ages are to be seen coats of arms. The century-old churches, venerable relics of the past, guard beneath panels of gold and costly wood collections of masterly paintings; Byzantine corners of arabesque designs that the granite pillars which support arches, and under dais of wrought gold and silver the choir lofts are to be seen.

On the other hand, the tendency toward twentieth century building is irresistible, and the most up-to-date talent is displayed in the erection of luxurious homes or public buildings in Bogotá today. The national capital situated on the southern side of the Plaza de Bolívar, resembles the Church of the Madeleine in Paris, and is considered one of the best stone edifices in South America. Along the entire western side of the plaza, extending uniformly, of pure French style, and along the north side modern buildings occupied by banks and commercial houses; on the eastern side is the cathedral.

From the Plaza de Bolívar the main thoroughfares extend in every direction, almost all paved with asphalt and kept in excellent condition by the municipality. Calle Real, the principal business street, and Florida street are the most bustling of the city. The former, a wide thoroughfare, merges into Republic avenue (Avenida de la República).

## LITHUANIAN RULE IN RUSSIA

History Shows That While It Lasted Slaves Had a Liberal and Just Government.

One of the fairest chapters in the history of Lithuania—whose life story has been more tragic than happy throughout all the centuries of its existence—is that dealing with her rule over a large part of Russia during the thirteenth, fourteenth and early years of the fifteenth centuries.

Lithuania has been founded around Europe and abused at every turn since that time, but she can point with pride to the proper and benevolent use of her political powers when she had them.

Lithuanian historians bear testimony to the liberal rule of the Lithuanians over the Russian people during this epoch, and aver that the Russians enjoyed the greatest liberty of thought, speech, religion and education throughout the Lithuanians' regime.

Local self-government was harmonized to meet the needs of the inhabitants, and the laws and institutions

based on the Lithuanian statutes were flexible and easily accommodated to the temperament and customs of the subject people.

Certain of these Russian provinces flourished under Lithuanian rule for over 600 years, finally reverting to Russia in the eighteenth century.

**Mystical Thirteen.**  
In the Indian Pantheon there are 13 Buddhas; the apex of an Indian or Chinese pagoda is crowned with 13 mystical disks. The sacred sword, preserved in the Temple of Atsuta, in Japan, has 13 objects of mystery forming its hilt. When playing whist and many other games of cards each player has 13 cards and the pack is made up of four suits of 13 each.

**Just a Hint.**  
Gerald lives downstairs and comes up whenever he smells something good being made. One day was doubtful and Gerald, being cautioned by his mother never to ask for anything, said: "I mustn't ask for anything, but—um—them doughnuts smell good."

**Professional Earnings.**  
Questionnaires sent to the graduates of the Harvard medical and law schools brought out the fact that the average physician earns \$554 in his first year of practice, about \$1,000 in his second year, about \$2,000 in his fifth year and nearly \$5,000 by his thirtieth year, and that the average lawyer earns \$684 in his first year, \$1,110 in his second year, \$2,008 in his fifth year, \$4,426 in his eighth year and \$5,825 in his tenth year of practice.

**World's Highest Peaks.**  
The highest mountain peak in North America is Mt. McKinley, in Alaska, whose altitude is 29,300 feet, and the highest in South America, Mt. Aconcagua, in the Andes, on the border of Chile and Argentina, 29,680 feet. The highest mountain in the world is Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, in Asia. Its altitude is 29,002 feet. There are several hundred mountain peaks in the Himalayas 20,000 feet or over, running to an altitude of 23,278 feet.

## EFFICIENT AND ATTRACTIVE BARN

Fourteen-Sided Structure Is Novel, But Convenient.

IS YEAR OF FARM BUILDING

The Design Shown Here Is Intended to House Sheep, Horses and Cattle—Modern Buildings Good Investment.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm. He is a practical observer, National Laboratory, the academics, museums and universities form a group of institutions which maintain the right of Bogotá to be considered "the Athens of the South," the name with which a European scholar christened her.

The observatory owes its existence to the efforts of the naturalist, Jose Celestino Mutiz. It is octagonal in form, 2,300 meters above sea level; hence, is one of the highest of the world and possesses a valuable set of instruments for taking observations.

The academics were established by doctors of science and art. The Language academy recently took possession of a new building. The Museum of Bogotá contains objects of beauty and considerable historic worth. A Museum of Natural History founded by the Christian Brotherhood (Hermanos Cristianos) possess exhaustive collections.

The universities happily own adequate buildings. Recently the building to be used for anatomical lecture halls was completed, equipped much like the corresponding building of the University of Paris. Public instruction is becoming constantly more widely diffused and Bogotá is the center of schools supported by the government.

**Cultured and Prosperous.**  
Bogotá, by the refinement of its institutions and the luxury in evidence, might be taken for a European city. Culture is marked; foreign news is received promptly; desirable features of Paris and London are imitated to stimulate progress. Unfortunately, owing to the extreme narrowness of the streets, many of the architectural features of the city cannot be appreciated; nevertheless, upon contemplating the constant progress of the capital and its development, one is forced to the conclusion that Bogotá will become an imperial city in the western world, the heart of the plateau which extends 16 leagues from north to south and 8 from east to west.

Economically Bogotá is on a sound footing, being a commercial and banking center of constantly growing importance. There are five banks of large capital, the American Mercantile bank (Banco Mercantil Americano) having been established last year, and at present the establishment of another is under consideration. Several insurance companies contribute to the success of financial enterprises. Large export houses have founded headquarters there and importation is conducted on rather a large scale. Foreign credit companies in the United States and Europe are added factors in Bogotá's development. Industry also is being exploited. Thread and textile industries compete with foreign establishments in the production of fabrics and cloth. Stock raising is increasing considerably on the plain, the stratus having been carefully selected from stock brought from England, and the wool market is plentiful.

essary also to provide them with roughage, which usually is placed in specially designed feed racks. Most of this feeding is done indoors by those who have been successful in sheep raising.

Farm building architects, whose business it is to design buildings to suit the needs of various kinds of animals, have taken the needs of sheep into consideration in planning the sheep barn. But there are many farms who would keep a small flock of sheep. If they could do so without making a large investment in buildings. For the latter class there has been planned the barn shown in the accompanying illustration.

This fourteen-sided barn is 60 feet in diameter and has a 12-foot silo in the center. On the low floor around the silo there is ample space for the win-

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**Cities Go West.**  
Henry Watkinson says cities have a strange tendency to move west. They do, writes "Guard" in the Philadelphia Press.

Europe's three largest cities, London, Paris and Berlin, have distinctly moved west from their original centers.

Tokyo, which is Japan's biggest city, and Canton, the metropolis of China, Calcutta for years the capital of India, and Calao, the largest city of Africa, shifted westward.

South America's two principal cities, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, couldn't well move East and they grew inland, as did Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago.

New York expanded north and east, as it couldn't leap the Hudson on the west.

If you examine the records of Pennsylvania's chief cities, you will find that the center of population in most of them has traveled toward the setting and not the rising sun.

**Cologne Has Improved.**  
The poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was a dreamer, an optimist and a man of curious moods and tastes. One time he visited Germany and afterward wrote his impression of the city of Cologne. He corroborated the ancient tradition that Cologne was once so filthy and evil-smelling a place that certain inhabitants thereof exploited its impurities by inventing a perfume of the cheap and lingering sort, by means of which the lives of the inhabitants were made more tolerable since it furnished them with a pallete, not a cure, for their unsanitary condition. The Cologne of today is fair and sweet enough to satisfy the most sensitive of noses.

**Vegetation Carried Far.**  
Evidence of possible long-distance plant dispersion could doubtless be picked up on many coasts. N. Colgan reports to the Roy. Irish academy that for two centuries observers have been finding tropical seeds along the Atlantic coast of Ireland from Donegal to Kerry Head, and it is concluded that these have come from the West Indies without human aid. Eight species of fruits and seeds have been recognized—all native or naturalized in the West Indies and known to be capable of floating on the water at least a year.

**Wire for Ocean Sounding.**  
A very fine steel piano wire is used in making ocean soundings. The ocean at its deepest point is as far as known is 33,134 feet—about six miles—deep. This hole in the ocean is near the island of Guam. A wire must be very fine and very strong to support six miles of itself in making these soundings.

**No Room for Idlers.**  
The idler is to society what the drone is to the hive. Civilization hinders men from giving them the treatment accorded to drones. If I'm not sure that future peoples will deal so leniently with clogs to progress. The systematic loafer deteriorates and degenerates. The coddling system robs man of vision, industry and life's wholesome rewards. Life purposes can't grow without incentives. These are associated with life and its needs. They challenge and draw forth the best

that is in you. Other motives are insignificant in comparison. The drone on the other hand does nothing that is constructive. He sips the honey but adds nothing to the welfare of the hive.—Penny-Saver Grit.

**The Candid Cobbler.**  
Advertisement in English paper—"All plain work, such as sewing and mending, returned in one or two days. Toe-cupping and vamping will take longer, as we do them properly."—Boston Transcript.

**Feathers Always in Order.**  
Early the Favorite Trimming for Midsummer Hats—Turbanes Are Seen in Every Shade.

Feathers are the midsummer favorite for trimming. Feather turbans in brilliant shades of peony, rose, emerald, blue and all white are featured for wear with white silk and serge suits, and thin frocks of voile and organdie.

Feathers shading from the stem to the tip of their long fronds, run from pink to pale violet in the hydrangea tones and are especially lovely on the pink or lavender Neapolitan or georgette crepe hats. These picture hats are charming with pastel organdie gowns.

Two essentials if the animals are to be kept healthy, especially the cows. The construction of farm buildings, homes, barns, hog houses, granaries, chicken houses and the smaller buildings the modern farmer wants and needs, has undergone many radical changes during the last few years. Architects have made an intensive study of the requirements in a building to make it a healthful place for the livestock, and have embodied the results of this study in the designs for these structures. The prospective builder will make no mistake in consulting an experienced architect when he plans to erect any sort of a new farm building. From the architect and from the contractor and material dealer can be gained some valuable pointers.

Poor farm buildings are a bad investment. If they are to house the livestock they must be so equipped and so planned as to keep the animals producing at top speed, or the profit, at the present prices of feed and labor, will be lost. Labor, too, is a big expense item on the farm nowadays, and by installing in the barn a litter carrier and other conveniences less time is required to care for the livestock and more time can be devoted to the work in the fields. Besides, labor-saving equipment tends to make the help more contented to remain on the farm, which is a point the progressive farmer is not overlooking.

'This is the year of farm building. The farmer's business has become one of the most important in the scheme of existence, and, likewise, one of the most profitable. If it is conducted efficiently and economically, And there is nothing that brings about this happy result more than well-built, well-planned and modern buildings.

While the cost in money this year is more than it was during the years preceding the war, some bright mind has figured out that when the price of buildings is figured in terms of farm products it is much less. In other words it requires fewer bushels of wheat, corn or oats, or less of any other of the things produced on the

farm to build a barn or a home than it did three or four years ago. And as the cost of everything is relative, the farmer has no cause to hesitate if he needs a new farm building.

Farm building architects, whose business it is to design buildings to suit the needs of various kinds of animals, have taken the needs of sheep into consideration in planning the sheep barn. But there are many farms who would keep a small flock of sheep. If they could do so without making a large investment in buildings. For the latter class there has been planned the barn shown in the accompanying illustration.

This fourteen-sided barn is 60 feet in diameter and has a 12-foot silo in the center. On the low floor around the silo there is ample space for the win-

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## New Styles in Parisian Hats

Smartest Headgear Now Shown in French Capital More or Less Crownless.

HINDU TURBAN IS POPULAR

Milliners Must Be Credited With Some Remarkably Smart Effects in These Styles—Both Plain and Printed Foulards Worn.

Paris milliners are sending us midsummer hats that are in delightful contrast to the utterly unreasonable velvet-covered hats with tufts or organdie brims we have been wearing during the last two summers, says Sarah Marshall Cook, writing in the New York Tribune.

The smartest tulio hats are crownless, but for those who object to having their carefully coiffed heads disarranged by the breeze a soft puffy layer of tulio is provided as a crown. Every type of both day and evening headdress that French women are wearing carries out some phase of this hat, over which Paris has gone quite mad.

**Turbans Are Worn in Evening.**  
An everlasting source of inspiration for our hats is the Hindu turban, and now it has found its way into hats of tulio. Turbans are worn in the evening. They are not a variation of the oriental headdress, but the real thing, being formed of a braided band of gold tissue, topped by tulio and shower wreaths of algerettes. A very smart effect is produced by placing black algerettes on brown turbans.

Lewis, the man milliner of Paris, has had phenomenal success with transparent hats. His favorite model is in shape very much on the order of the head covering worn by the beauties of the court of Louis XVI. The brim of this crownless hat consists of frills of brown silk net, held in at the back by a saucy bow of the same material. Any woman with chestnut hair who tops her well-coiffed locks with a hat such as that may be sure of looking particularly lovely.

**Metal Brocade in French Parasols.**  
When we saw metal brocades in our summer evening gowns and hats we thought the craze for this material had reached its climax; but that it had not is now indicated in the newest French parasols. These of black tulle are finished with deep bands of metal brocade ribbon. Black tulle parasols have bands of embroidery done in silver and gold threads.

Bangles are as elaborate as parasols themselves. Ebony sticks studded with turquoise beads are used, as are also sticks of ivory. Some of these ivory handles have two broad rings, one of ebony and the other of ivory.

skirt of foulard. The neck and abbreviated sleeves are finished with softly undulating frills of organdie.

That the success of the foulard dress is assured is proved by its remarkable popularity at the Paris races; large patterns in black and white being particularly in evidence.

Mousselines are printed in very bright colored patterns and in designs reminiscent of the old shawls of Kashmir. A Bagdad skirt open all the way down the front to correspond with an open bodice gathered in at the waistline and having kimono sleeves is made of soft white mousseline printed in bright red. This dress is worn over a straight white organdie slip filled around the bottom and down the front, the frilled white slip falling at least four inches below the mousseline skirt.

**Something New.**  
More than a century ago the ill-fated Marie Antoinette popularized a simple dress, known as La Laveuse, or the washerwoman dress. Today the house of Premet is making charming frocks of this kind for its favorite customers, who order a half dozen at a time made in different becoming colors to wear on summer mornings in the country. So simple and easy fitting are these frocks that they are almost negligible.

The frill aprons which are part of the dresses are demure and charming. Sometimes when pale-dinted cotton fabrics are chosen for these gowns little frills of black organdie are used for the collar, cuffs and ends of the apron strings. One of these Premet dresses is here illustrated. Any home dressmaker could easily copy it, and with very little work have morning dresses that are distinctive as well as comfortable and useful.

**Fichus Resemble Quaint Capes.**  
Another pleasing French idea that could be utilized in having clothes made by a seamstress, or perhaps in having a gown remodeled—for it is difficult to get remodeling ideas—is the fichu bodice which Lanvin has emphasized in so many of her dresses this season. This fichu resembles a quaint shoulder cape. It is a simple little thing to make and is picturesque and becoming to all slender women.

Mme. Lanvin attaches slim, straight skirts to equally straight, high-waisted bodices, and then drapes around them the fichu, which she makes of lace, embroidery or crepe. When crepe is used an embroidered pattern of a contrasting shade is usually worked on it. The one shown in the sketch today Mme. Lanvin made in the colors of France. For the skirt she used crepe the shade of the French soldier's coat, whereas the fichu was red embroidered in blue.

shape of rose straw. The brim is faced to within two inches of the edge with old rose tulle. The crown is surrounded by soft fronds of uncurled ostrich in the same lovely shade of rose.

This hat is charming when worn with a gown of gray georgette crepe or with white or rose organdie. This model is also effective in purple, for wear with orchid frocks, and is picturesque in pale pink. This type hat in all black is popular for evening wear with light gowns.

**Velvet Hats Worn.**  
Velvet hats are beginning to put in their appearance, regardless of the fact that manufacturing milliners have talked a great deal about getting back to the normal and months ago announced that summer weight millinery would be worn this summer.

**Little Girl's Party Dress.**  
For party wear this summer the primo favorite of the little girl is the frock of georgette, trimmed with tucks or hemstitching, or with dainty embroidery in contrasting color.

A charming hat is a mushroom

From Renee of Paris comes a frock of printed foulard, with the foundation skirt of plain foulard; undulating frills of white organdie trim the abbreviated sleeves and the low surplice opening.

Huge knobs of carved wood finish the sticks of the new coaching parasols. In contrast to these elaborate sunshades are lovely little garden sets, consisting of pagoda parasols made of mousseline frilled at the edge with two rows of narrow black ribbon and of hats made of the same materials.

**Plain and Printed Foulards.**  
We have, at one time or another, experienced the exhaustion and despair which come from the search for frocks to wear on trips to town that will give us the coolness and comfort provided

by dresses of perishable light summer materials without making us conspicuous. French dressmakers are combining plain and printed foulards in a way that is altogether charming to make midsummer dresses suitable for such wear.

One of the cleverest of these combinations is made by Renee, who is continuing to hold the interest of the smart Parisienne by the loveliness of the models which are constantly appearing at her place on the Champs Elysees. Mme. Renee uses the printed fabrics to form a Bagdad skirt, over which she places slender panels arranged to fall in triple loops. In this way she accentuates the idea of a caught-in skirt. The sides are open, to show a straight, narrow foundation

This is La Laveuse, the simple morning frock that Premet is making for country wear.

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## WASHINGTON CITY SIDDLEIGHTS



### Presidential Bees Are Buzzing in Many Bonnets

WASHINGTON—Never in American history have so many men aspired to presidency of the United States. Nearly two score eligibles can be mentioned now who are willing to undertake the task of piloting the ship of state through the breakers ahead.

They include United States senators by the dozen, governors of states, cabinet and ex-cabinet members, a former president, soldiers and others in varying fields of activities.

Of the Republican booms the most active today are for Frank O. Lowden, governor of Illinois; Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Central department, U. S. A.

On the Democratic side everybody is wondering what President Wilson is going to do. Some of the Democratic leaders say that it may be necessary to snailish all precedent and nominate him for a third term in order to finish the peace job. If President Wilson refuses to be a candidate for a third term the Democratic scramble will be as lively as the Republican.

In the Senate the most formidable candidates are Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, former chairman of the foreign relations committee; Alton Pomeroy of Ohio; Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma; Oscar Underwood of Alabama, and George B. Chubb of Oregon, who gained especial prominence in resisting the administration's preparedness program.

Outside the senate leading Democrats insist that former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo of New York, the "crown prince," still is to be reckoned with, although Mr. McAdoo has said he is not a candidate.

In the cabinet are two possibilities, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and A. Mitchell Palmer, the attorney general.

### Vast June Exports Stagger Washington Exports

ADVANCE figures on exports for June, showing a total of \$200,000,000 in excess of the record month in the history of the country, have staggered government officials here. While it was realized that exports were climbing by leaps and bounds, even the department of commerce experts who tabulated the statistics were not prepared for the tremendous showing indicated by the figures.

The June exports totaled \$918,000,000, as against \$484,000,000 in June, 1918. The record month previously was in April of this year, when the total was more than \$700,000,000.

The June figures bring the total for the fiscal year ending June 30 up to the huge sum of \$7,025,000,000, as compared with \$5,920,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is more than three times the exports for 1914, the last normal year.

Exports since the signing of the armistice are estimated at about \$5,000,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year 1919 was \$4,120,000,000, against \$3,000,000,000 the previous year and less than \$500,000 in 1914.

Imports for June were valued at \$235,000,000, a falling off from the total of \$320,000,000 recorded for May, but an increase over the \$200,000,000 for June of the previous year.

Total imports for the fiscal year just closed are placed at \$3,000,000,000, as against \$2,940,000,000 for 1918.

"I am frankly shocked by these figures," said Secretary Redfield. "There might be a little tendency to exult over them, but the real significance is a deeper one and more of a serious nature. The figures involve a tremendous responsibility and opportunity."



PRUMB &amp; SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, AUGUST 21, 1919

## HOW A "SUCKER" WAS SAVED

A city man got a very glowing circular from a Chicago "development company" offering him a piece of land in Florida for the surprisingly small sum of \$2,500. A "sucker" was the circle called. He could not resist the offer, a thousand dollars of the price was to be paid in advance and could be paid in installments—allowing for low prices. At \$2 a bushel the city man was impressed; but he sent the circular to the United States Department of Agriculture with a query as to whether or not the investment was a good one. Following the receipt of the letter from the department, the man wrote to the Chicago company: "The literature is the kind designed to deceive city people in the North and West and to make them believe that the land is a 'sucker' and will bring you as a 'sucker' of the highest quality. All this is without collecting in any way on Florida. It is a good state and lands are comparatively cheap there."

## HOLD NATIONAL ENCAMPTMENT

Post Commander W. H. Gots of the Grand Rapids Post No. 1, A. O. U. W., held a National Encampment of the National Encampment of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, at the Grand Rapids Hotel, Wednesday, August 20, 1919. The encampment was held for the purpose of holding a National Encampment of the Grand Rapids Post No. 1, A. O. U. W., at the Grand Rapids Hotel, Wednesday, August 20, 1919. The encampment was held for the purpose of holding a National Encampment of the Grand Rapids Post No. 1, A. O. U. W., at the Grand Rapids Hotel, Wednesday, August 20, 1919.

## RAVINE COLLEGE CLOSES

Ravine College, one of the oldest educational institutions in the state, has not opened this semester for lack of financial support, according to the announcement of its president. The dormitory buildings are now occupied by roomers, and the school is in a state of financial distress. The college, which is an Episcopal educational institution, has been in existence for more than 60 years. A number of local young men attended Ravine College, receiving a liberal and educational course, which later added them to the ranks of the state's professional men.

## PLAINFIELD COUPLE MARRIED

Hancock News—On Wednesday noon, August 6, 1919, at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bond, in the town of Plainfield, the third daughter, Frances Louise Bond, became the bride of Clifford Bond, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jones, of this village. Rev. A. W. Cook, Congregational pastor of Hancock, performed the wedding service in the presence of about 50 relatives and near friends. After graduating from Plainfield high school the bride taught several terms and made friends wherever she went. She is an excellent young lady, capable of filling the home over which she will preside, with love and prove a helpmate indeed to her ambitious young husband. The groom has grown to manhood in this village, graduating from our high school and became associated with his father in the large and growing machine shop, garage and motor car business here under the firm name of E. B. Jones & Son. He is an exceptionally bright and splendid young man. The ceremony was all that prevented him from taking an active part as an aviator, as he had just completed a thorough training for that branch of service, was commissioned a second lieutenant and ready to sail when hostilities ceased.

## DON C. HALL HAS SCHEME TO REDUCE LIVING COST

Don C. Hall, former Portage County Assemblyman and who is probably better known in this city as a theatrical man who played several of Shakespeare's dramas at a local theatre several years ago, almost broke the bread trust down at Milwaukee last week. The only reason he didn't break the trust was because he couldn't get any bread to sell, for about the same price it was before he broke into the limelight. The Milwaukee Journal has the following to say regarding Mr. Hall's attempt to reduce the high cost of living: "Don C. Hall, former member of the state legislature from Portage county, has a plan for reducing the cost of living. He proposes to sell food for less than its present retail cost. Mr. Hall conferred with City Auditor Steinert, Thursday, to obtain a booth in two or three of the public markets from which he proposes to sell bread at two loaves for 25 cents. The retail price is 12 cents a loaf."

## 50 Acres of Machinery

Containing 500 Tractors, Representing Thirty States.

## Best Motor Show

West of New York 80,000 Sq. Ft. of 1919 Models.

## Government Exhibits

Army and Navy War Relics and Agricultural Department Displays.

## HARNESS RACING!

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY—First Race at 1 p. m.

## AUTO RACING!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 3 o'clock. Open Races in Thrilling Tests of Speed and Skill.

## C. T. KENNEDY SHOWS

Ten-Ace Exposition.

## FREE ENTERTAINMENT

Monday, Sept. 2—School Children Free.

## The Wisconsin State Fair

Entertains, Entertains, Entertains. Biggest Possible Scale.

## RECEIVE NEW BOOKS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following are some of the new books that will be placed in circulation at the public library Friday afternoon, August 15th. Gardner, E. H. Effective Business Letters. The most recent and authoritative work on business letters written by the student professor of English in the University of Wisconsin. Muir, John. Sheep trails. "Descriptions and stories of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and Washington, mostly reprinted from magazines. Some of them are representative of Muir's best work." Education of Henry Adams. "An important autobiography, interesting in itself and because it is a criticism of cherished American institutions as they affected a brilliant man who had every advantage they could give."

## ONE KILLED; SEVERAL HURT WHEN WAUPACA CARS CRASH

Two cars crashed together near Waupaca last Saturday night killing an eighteen-year-old lad and injuring several others. The accident occurred on the highway between Waupaca and Kaukauna. The car driven by the deceased was a 1918 model, and the other was a 1919 model. The crash occurred at a curve in the road, and the cars were traveling in opposite directions. The driver of the 1918 car was killed instantly, and the driver of the 1919 car was seriously injured. Several other passengers were also injured.

## An Ordinance Providing for the Issuance of \$30,000 Street Improvement Bonds of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

WHEREAS, certain of the streets in the City of Grand Rapids have been improved, which improvements to the extent of \$30,000 are properly chargeable to and are to be paid for by this City, and in order to make such payment, it is necessary to borrow said sum of \$30,000 and issue the bonds of said City; and

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Council Chambers, Grand Rapids, Wis., Aug. 19, 1919. Mayor presiding. Aldermen present: Ernsberger, Burchell, Link, Horton, Geoghan, Rickman, Lynch, Tomsyck, Schlegel, Jackson, Hansen, Lemsen, Gardner, Absent: Otto Roenigk. On motion made and seconded the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with. The following petitions were granted upon roll call: Petition for Paving on Fourth Avenue North. Petition for Sidewalk on Ninth St., same to be laid 6 feet from property line on the east side of said street for a distance of one block between Wisconsin and Wylie streets. Petition for sewer on Witter street from Third street to the home of Geo. L. Bower (now owned by Witter, J. P.).

## CITY CLERK

Section 4. That in order to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it accrues, and also to pay the principal of said bonds at maturity, there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said City a direct annual tax for each of the years while said bonds or any of them are outstanding in amounts sufficient for such purpose, and that there be and is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said City the following direct annual tax, to-wit:

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## An Ordinance Providing for the Issuance of \$30,000 Street Improvement Bonds of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

WHEREAS, certain of the streets in the City of Grand Rapids have been improved, which improvements to the extent of \$30,000 are properly chargeable to and are to be paid for by this City, and in order to make such payment, it is necessary to borrow said sum of \$30,000 and issue the bonds of said City; and

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## LOCAL ITEMS

Sam Howard has returned from a business trip to Chicago.

Miss Isabelle Zimmermann visited with friends in Stevens Point over Sunday.

Carl Fahrner has purchased a Columbia Six of the Leibold Motor Sales Co.

Miss Ella Wittenberg of Deaver is home for a two weeks visit with her mother.

Miss Lillian Steinberg is in Chicago this week purchasing goods for the Steinberg store.

Miss Mabel Rowland returned from a months visit at Chicago, Milwaukee and Menasha.

Charles Matthews and Howard Ticknor have returned from a camping trip at Love Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Zimmermann and family visited with relatives in the town of Rudolph on Sunday.

Fred Schnabel, who served with the Eleventh Regiment of marines in France, arrived home Saturday.

Miss Anita Link spent several days the past week visiting at the home of Mrs. John Hoffman at Marshfield.

Ernest Smith, who has been serving with the Second Division overseas, returned home the latter part of the week.

Alex Garrow, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call on Saturday.

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much, and purchased a Home Ventilator Furnace.

Miss Ruth Fontaine returned the latter part of the week from Melton, where she had been visiting with relatives for a couple of weeks.

Miss Lucille DeNevers, of Woonsocket, R. I., arrived in the city the latter part of the week and is a guest at the Mrs. John Arpin, Sr., home.

J. A. Cohen left the first of the week for Merrill where he will take charge of his brother's store for a week, during his brother's absence.

Ward Johnson, who has been with the twenty-third Infantry band, of the Second Division, returned home the latter part of the week, discharged.

Frank Nelson, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel called at this office on Saturday and had his subscription advanced for another year.

Don Natwick, of Chicago, spent several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Natwick, the past week. He returned to Chicago Sunday.

Cpl. George Schlig, who has been in the government hospital at Great Lakes, since his return from France arrived home on Saturday, honorably discharged.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kenyon have returned from their annual two weeks outing which was spent at the Meade home at Boulder Junction and at High Lake.

Miss Isabelle Zimmermann has accepted the position as stenographer in the law office of Atty. C. E. Briere made vacant by the resignation of Milton Steinhilber.

Vaughan Weitz of Wausau who has been a guest at the John Zeman home in the town of Port Edwards for the past two weeks returned to his home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Berard purchased the J. Paterich home on Washington Ave. on Saturday of Harvey Gee, taking possession of the same on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Nash, Isabelle and George Nash, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. LeVigne, returned the latter part of the week from Trout Lake, where they had spent a week camping.

Mrs. Matt Schlig spent Sunday in Wausau with her daughter, Eleanor, who underwent an operation for gall bladder the past week. Her father, Matt Schlig visited with her on Tuesday.

It is more shameful to distrust people than to be deceived by them, there is no deception in the Honor Pipeless Furnace they are fully guaranteed, see J. L. Marvin for printed matter on this method of heating.

Harry Hagerstrom who recently returned from France departed this week for Marshfield to again take up his work as switchman with the Soo Ry. Co. He will probably work out of Ludysmith and make Marshfield his headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Weber, two daughters, Lucille and Esther, and son, Carl, arrived in the city the latter part of the week from their home in Pennuore, and are spending a week at the L. Reichel home. They made the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Philbo left last week in their car for Sturgeon Bay, Ephraim, and other summer resorts in Door County. They expect to visit in Chicago, Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin before their return.

He that will not hear can not judge of the good qualities of the Honor Pipeless Furnace, call opposite the Soo Depot and see samples, J. L. Marvin will explain the pipeless method of heating to you.

Frank Mazur, of Chicago who has been in the city for several weeks visiting with friends and looking after some business matters, returned to Chicago on Monday. Mrs. Mazur will remain for several weeks more before returning.

Lieut. George Mullen arrived in the States on Sunday after spending about a year abroad and somewhat over a year in an army camp in this country. Following the signing of the armistice George has been selling supplies which the government did not need to the allies and to the Germans and Austrians.

—Something new. It has been said that there is nothing new in this country, but Lew Herman has proven that there can be several things new, and he has proven it by his "Oh Girlie Girlie" Company with Joe Shiner, Marion Osmun and Cora Stewart, which appears at Daly's Theatre on Sunday night, August 24th. It might be said that the entire production is different from what past experience has taught the public to expect. The comedies are on different lines, the specialties, novelties and imitations are worked in a different way. The costumes, scenery and the whistling tunes, together with the lovely girls, will make this the event of the season.

## SPEND LESS THAN YOU EARN

and deposit the difference in a Savings Account with this bank every month and you will not have to worry about your future independence.

START TODAY

## First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN  
"The Bank that does things for You"



Miss Irene Bautz is visiting with friends in Marshfield for several days.

William Curtin of Marshfield was a Sunday visitor at the Alfred Emmes home.

Math Schlig is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the Nash Hardware store.

Miss Bernadette Schlatterer of Mosinee spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Nan Schlatterer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Luther of Milwaukee were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hirzy several days this week.

Roy Lester, Arthur Crowns, H. Herrick and Tony Yaeger fished at Wild Rose Sunday, reporting a nice catch.

Mrs. Charles Halverson and children, of Madison, are guests at the W. T. Jones home on First Avenue south.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jones drove to Wautoma Tuesday where they expect to spend a few days visiting friends.

N. H. Robinson, carrier on R. D. 5 and family departed on Tuesday morning for a two weeks outing at Boulder Lake.

Miss Kathryn McIntyre, of Kimberly arrived in the city the first of the week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. James N. Wyse.

Mrs. Nettie Connor, formerly of Thorpe, who recently moved to this city has purchased the Will Gross home on Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hinterthuer, son and daughter, of Neenah, spent a few days the past week with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ragan.

Miss Natalie Demitz left Saturday for Shawano where she will join a camping party and spend two weeks camping on Shawano lake.

G. D. Hamel and Harvey Gee expect to leave this week by auto for Des Moines, Iowa, where they will attend the state fair and look over the farming country.

Miss Olga Dahlke who is enjoying a two weeks vacation from her duties at the Weisel store, left Saturday for Shawano where she will join a camping party.

Miss Proxeda Golla is enjoying a two weeks vacation from her duties at the Johnson & Hill Co's. store which she is spending in visiting in different parts of the state.

Herman Knute, who has been up north with the L. E. Nash family, returned home Tuesday. Mr. Knute had not been feeling very well and came down to consult a doctor.

Mrs. L. J. Uie has returned from a visit at Neenah, Menasha and Appleton. Mr. Uie has charge of some construction work at Menasha and part of her time was spent with her husband.

F. F. Menzel, division engineer of the highway commission, is spending the week in different cities throughout the district holding hearings regarding the location of the new state trunk lines.

Soldiers wounded in the war with Germany will get a special certificate from the war department, bearing the legend, "Columbia gives to her sons the accolade of the new chivalry of humanity," and below, the name rank and unit of the soldier and the action in which he was wounded.

Joe Wheeler of Fond du Lac spent Sunday and Monday in the city visiting with his family and making arrangements to move there next week. Mr. Wheeler who has been managing the railroad men's co-operative grocery store for the past six months has signed a contract for the next year and one half.

Par Wright of Marshfield, Gerald Folsset of Watertown, Miss Agatha Hahn of Watertown and Miss Inez Noll of Marshfield autoed here on Friday and visited at the A. B. Sutor home. Miss Noll expects to leave in two weeks for San Juan, Porto Rico where she will teach in the university for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Fridstein left the latter part of the week for Chicago, where Mr. Fridstein will do some buying for his present store and the new store which Ernest Anderson and he will establish this fall. They were accompanied down there by Miss Edith Kahn, Mrs. Fridstein's sister, who has been visiting at the Fridstein home here for several weeks.

Edward M. Coyle was a business visitor in Ripon Tuesday.

Miss Haley, of Nevada, Iowa, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Farrish for some time, returned to her home the first of the week.

E. McClachlin and son, T. L. McClachlin, editors of the Stevens Point Journal were in the city on Monday to visit with C. Edmonde LaVigne.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy O. Babcock and son, Dean, returned Sunday from the northern part of the state where they had been spending a couple of weeks camping.

The Grand Rapids Milling Co. have purchased a new Reo truck.

J. E. Anderson and F. S. Gill took in the Indian PowWow at Valley Junction on Sunday.

A. J. Hasbrouck has sold his house and two lots on Ninth to Will Bodette.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodette and family expect to move into their new home in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Ragan, Miss Ruby Huntington, George Hill and Niel Nash left Tuesday morning for White Sand Lake, near Boulder Junction, where they will spend a week camping.

Miss Katherine Luft, Miss Helen Conway, Atty. D. D. Conway and three sons have returned from an auto trip to Orient, S. D., where they spent several days with Mr. Conway's brother, Martin Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Crotteau and two daughters of Oak Park, Ill., autoed here on Sunday and visited with relatives and friends until Monday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Crotteau have been spending the summer at the Lakes at Michigan City, Ind.

Charles M. Nash left Tuesday for Trout Lake where he will spend a few days camping, expecting to return the latter part of the week with Mrs. L. E. Nash and family and Mrs. Frank Garrison, who have been spending the summer up there.

Ball & Wilcox report the sale of the Wm. Shmild farm of 80 acres in the town of Hansen to Mr. Butcher of Ames, Iowa. Consideration \$15,500. They also report that they made the sale of the Frank Yeske farm in the town of Sigel.

Mr. and Mrs. James Case and family drove up to Wausau Sunday where they visited their son, who is a patient in the hospital there. They report that he is getting along better now that he has been in a serious condition for some time, being very weak and unable to eat. The young man started to eat something last week, this being the first nourishment he has taken since his operation.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fallon and family, of Ripon, spent several days the past week visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Coyle. They made the trip by auto, returning to their home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Normington and two children left the latter part of the week for Milwaukee, Chicago, Wisconsin points expecting to be gone until the latter part of this week. They are making the trip in Mr. Normington's touring car.

Mrs. Alfred Emmes and daughter, Ethel, returned Monday from City Point, where they had spent the week end. They were accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Franson and children, who will visit here a few days. The trip was made by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bergan, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Bergan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wittenberg, returned to their home at Marietta, Ohio, Wednesday evening. Mrs. Bergan has been spending several weeks here, Mr. Bergan having been here for the past week.

Joe Zabawa who is dredging in Minnesota is home for a visit with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kollenda received word from their son, Leonard that he has arrived safely overseas and is stationed at Norfolk, Virginia.

Miss Celia and Anna Kollenda departed for Chicago Saturday after spending a three weeks visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kollenda.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Doudna and family returned the latter part of the week from Richland Center, where they had been visiting their former neighbors and friends. They made the trip by auto and report a very pleasant outing, the only trouble experienced being one puncture on the entire trip.

Lieut. Charles Stipes, who served with the First Division in France for more than two years, is a guest at the R. J. Mott home, spending a ten day furlough here. Mr. Stipes was among the first to go to France and as he arrived here Monday, is among the last to return. He expects to be discharged the latter part of the month.

## HAS NEW POLISH BOOKS

Miss Solheim, the librarian at the T. B. Schott Public Library, has been able to secure a number of new Polish books from the State Library Commission, and has the books arranged ready to be drawn. Two Wisconsin authors are included in the writers of the books, which are said to be very interesting. They include books on several different topics.

Scandinavian Moravian Church  
9:30 A. M. Sunday school.  
10:30 A. M. English service, Norwegian on the first Sunday of the month.

Rudolph Moravian church  
Sunday school at 1:30 P. M.  
Preaching service 2:30 P. M.  
Christian Endeavor at 8:30 P. M. on the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

Ladies aid meeting with Mrs. Imig, Thursday, August 28th.

Wesley Natwick, who has been located in Madison, has come to Howland, Maine, where he is employed in the paper mill of which his brother, Albert, is manager.

# DALY'S THEATRE

Sunday, August 24th

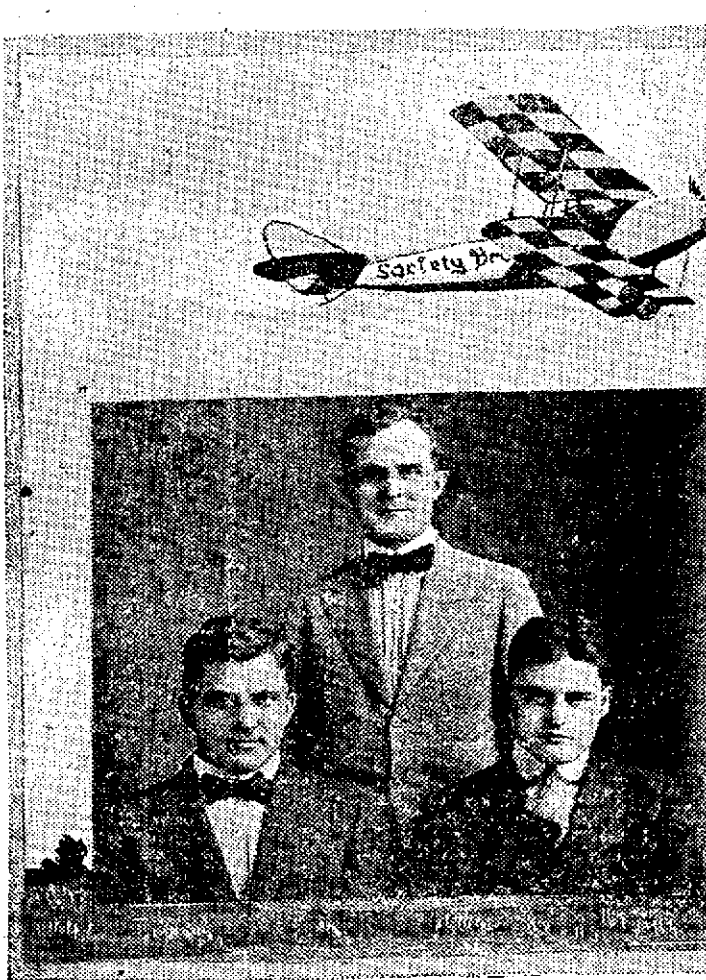
LEW HERMAN presents the Musical Comedy Deluxe

## "Oh Girlie Girlie"



LOVELY GIRLS WHISTLING MUSIC  
BARRELS OF LAUGHTER The GIRLIE GIRLIE Chorus  
PRICES--First 4 Rows \$1. Balance 75c, 50c, 25c.  
Plus War Tax.

Percy Benson Purchased the First Suit Brought to Grand Rapids by Airplane Express Saturday.



View of Abel-Mullen Company's store in this city, the Checker Board Plane, and officers of the company, F. D. Abel, President, R. C. Mullen, Vice President, and H. A. Sampson Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Benson Was the first man in the city to get one of the suits. Airplane Express proved a success Saturday and was a triumph for

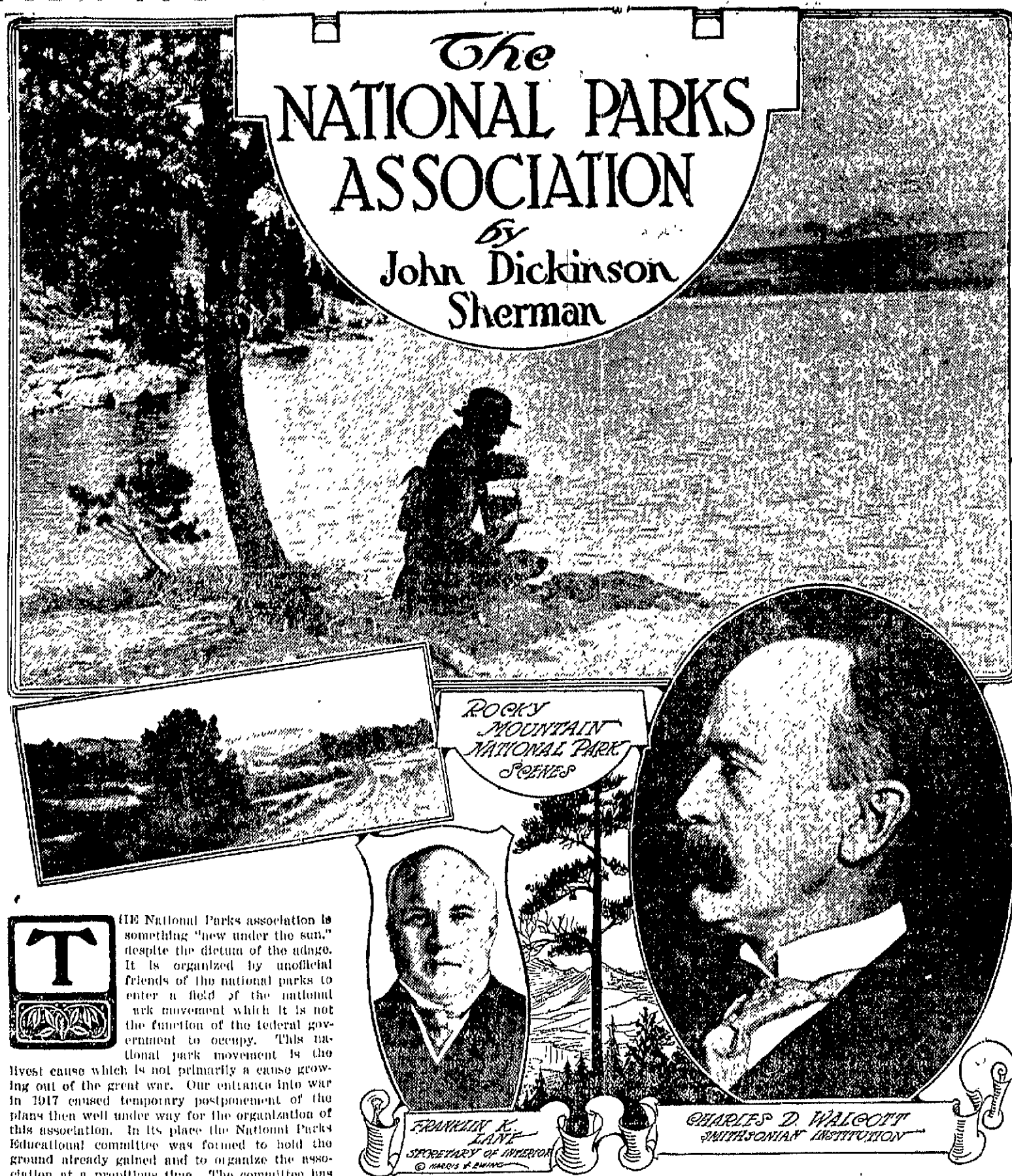
# Society Brand Clothes and Abel-Mullen Co.

OUTFITTERS OF ALL MANKIND



# The NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

By John Dickinson Sherman



**T**he National Parks association is something "new under the sun," despite the dictum of the adage. It is organized by unofficial friends of the national parks to enter a field of the national park movement which it is not the function of the federal government to occupy. This national park movement is the liveliest cause which is not primarily a cause growing out of the great war. Our entrance into war in 1917 caused temporary postponement of the plans then well under way for the organization of this association. In its place the National Parks Educational committee was formed to hold the ground already gained and to organize the association at a propitious time. The committee has done its work and the National Parks association is now doing business, with headquarters in the Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the association is splendidly patriotic. Wholly independent of the federal government, it will closely co-operate with the national park service, the new bureau of the department of the interior established by congress to administer the national parks.

It is nonpolitical and one of its purposes is to keep politics out of the national parks.

It stands for the outdoor life, for recreation and scenic beauty, for "See America First," for the development of the national parks as great economic assets of the nation; for keeping billions of American dollars at home—before the war something like \$500,000,000 a year was spent by American tourists abroad in sightseeing, of which Switzerland alone got more than \$200,000,000.

Yet, notwithstanding these many activities, the main purpose of the association is educational. It says to the people of the nation who are to use these public playgrounds:

"Do you know that our national parks are nature's great laboratories and museums—that the splendid spectacles which our national parks present are not only 'wonders,' but merely 'scenery,' but also the consequences of a process of nature in the eternal progress of creation—that they show us, upon a mighty scale, the processes by which she has been and is making America—that you may double your pleasure in these spectacles by comprehending their meaning and that an intelligent study of them will introduce you to a new and wonderful world? Let us know America, and let us really know it. Let us know its natural as well as its national history. Let us differentiate and distinguish and appreciate. Then only shall we know."

The purposes of the National Parks association may therefore be concisely summed up thus:

To interpret the natural sciences which are illustrated in the scenic features, flora and fauna, of the national parks and monuments, and circulate popular information concerning them in text and picture.

To encourage the popular study of the history, exploration, tradition and folk lore of the national parks and monuments.

To encourage art with national parks subjects, and the literature of national parks travel, wild life and wilderness living and the interpretation of scenery.

To encourage the extension of the national parks system to represent by consistently great examples the full range of American scenery, flora and fauna, yet confined to areas of significance so as to make the study of the national parks and monuments a part of the American tradition in the competition for the world's travel; and the development of the national monuments into a system illustrative of the range of prehistoric civilization, early exploration and history, land forms, American forest type, wild life, etc.

To enlist the personal services of individuals and the co-operation of societies, organizations, schools, universities, and institutions in the cause of the national parks and monuments.

The National Parks Educational committee consisted of 25 members. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was chairman. The vice chairman was William Kent, former congressman from California and the donor of Mount Wilson National monument to the nation. Henry B. F. Macfarland of Washington was chair-

man of the executive committee and the secretary was R. S. Yeard of the national parks service.

Among the outdoor men were Baltimore Brown, explorer, author and artist; Henry G. Bryant, explorer and president of the Geographical society of Philadelphia; William B. Colby, president of the Sierra club; George Bird Grinnell of the Boone and Crockett club and Glacier National park pioneer; George D. Pratt, president of the Camp Fire club, and Charles Sheldon, explorer, hunter and author.

The American Game Protective and Propagation association and the American Bison society were represented by their presidents, John B. Barnham and Edmund Sennett. George F. Kunz, president of the American Sports and Historic Preservation society, was a member. The colleges contributed W. W. Atwood, department of physiology at Harvard; President John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York; B. M. Lehnoris, department of geology of the University of Minnesota and a pioneer in national parks studies. Others well known were Arthur B. Bestor, president of the Chautauque Institution; Dr. J. Walter Jewkes, chief of the bureau of American education; LaVerne W. Noyes, president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; and Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, conservation chairman of the General Federation of Women's clubs (the only woman).

This personnel assures the co-operation of many public-spirited organizations, popular and learned, from the beginning. The officers of the association are: President, Henry B. F. Macfarland of Washington, D. C. Vice presidents, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; John Munson Clarke, chairman of geology and paleontology, National Academy of Sciences; William Kent of California; Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of the state of Washington; Treasurer, Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust company of Washington. Executive secretary, R. S. Yeard. Chairman ways and means committee, Huston Thompson.

Congress conceives the national parks as concrete possessions of the people. As such, it provides for the protection, maintenance and development of the parks. What use the people will make of them is for the people to determine.

Here, then, is where the National Parks association finds its work. It is, in effect, an organization of the people themselves to enable them to use effectively the magnificent reservations which congress creates and the national parks service maintains and develops.

It will be seen that, while the functions of the governmental bureau and the popular association do not overlap, they are nevertheless intimately associated. In a punctual way the two are partners, each with its individual duties, both working toward a common end.

To emphasize this individuality, the National Parks association is entirely separate and distinct from government. The association is nongovernmental and nonpartisan.

The association purposes to be of use to its members. It will, among other things, issue a series of beautifully and carefully illustrated popular science papers upon the scenery and the wild life of the national parks and monuments; issue bulletins reporting national parks development, state and other movements affecting national parks; progress of significant bills before congress; and the progress of association activities; place members' names on bureau lists to receive new government publications concerning na-

tional parks and popular science; keep members informed concerning new books on American travel, exploration, archaeological research, plant and animal life, and the meaning of scenery; refer travel and route inquiries from members to the governmental or other agency, railroad, or automobile association, which will give each inquiry the kind of attention it needs.

The association has prepared an elaborate plan of popularizing natural science through universities and schools, public libraries, writers and lecturers and artists and motion picture activities. A feature of its work will be the assembling of material by intensively studying the parks, through notes, interviews, separately and as a system, especially their history, nomenclature, folklore, geology, fauna and flora; by collecting this material in ready reference shape as the basis of a practical library; by compiling a working bibliography, by park and subject, of material of every sort available especially in the library of congress and the scientific libraries of the government departments.

The association will establish volunteer working committees of scientists, professors, students and other public-spirited members and will utilize, as far as possible, the machinery already established and in operation by university and school organizations, state and county educational organizations, state park organizations, scientific institutions, the national government, public-spirited organizations of all sorts, automobile and highway associations, business organizations, like railroads, automobile manufacturers and national parks associations, whose business will be helped by the work of the National Parks association.

The executive committee is assured of one subscription of \$5,000; it is planned to secure five pledges amounting to a minimum of \$10,000 a year. It also expects at least 3,000 members at \$5 a year.

The association already reports results. The University of the City of New York has prepared sets of national parks lantern slides. The University of Minnesota has been sending study classes to the national parks for two years; Chicago sends one to Rocky Mountain National park this summer and Columbia will send one next year. Columbia has also included a lecture course on the meaning of scenery in this season's summer school. A prominent studio has arranged film stories to show how glaciers work on Mount Rainier, how the Grand Canyon was cut; how water carved the Yosemite valley, etc.

If well handled, the National Parks association, with a large membership, may do a great work; it has a large field and a great opportunity. It may even succeed in forcing congress to adopt a consistent park policy. About 500,000 people now visit the national parks every year and the increase promises to be very large. There is, therefore, a body of national parks enthusiasts numbering several millions.

While the association is organized on a nonpolitical basis, it will presumably have to go into politics to accomplish its ends, since the agricultural department is waging a campaign to secure the control of the national parks from the interior department and is setting up the national forests and the forest service as scenic and recreation rivals of the national parks and the national parks service. Also, in its plans to increase the national parks system it will encounter both the open and secret opposition of the forest service, the biggest and smoothest running political machine in the United States.

There was a large expansion of harvested acreage. For the two sugar cane countries the five-year average production has increased 17 per cent from the former to the latter period. In the former period beet sugar was 62 per cent of the total of cane and beet sugar; in the latter period, 75 per cent; and in 1918, 73.5 per cent.

**Improved Hospital Equipment.** When first introduced into British hospitals, electrically heated quilts

were used for giving warmth to tuberculous patients sleeping out of doors, but in a later application they have been found an effective means for exciting perspiration in fever patients and others. In half an hour or less, the bed temperature may be raised to 90 degrees, where it can be maintained indefinitely. The very flexible resistance wire is sewed into the quilts in two insulated layers of fabric, and heat-conducting material surrounding the inner layer aids in transmitting the heat to the patient. Such bed

warmers are a striking contrast in convenience to the old-fashioned hot water bottles that they displace.

**Fill Up Faces With Fat.** Dr. W. DuRoiell reports to the Journal de Medicine (Bordeaux) that he has had great success in remedying disfiguring depressions in the face, due to wounds, by grafting fat under the skin. He takes the fat from the patient's thigh and sews the skin over it with fine catgut in crosswise stitches only 0.5 or 1 centimeter apart.

other part of the grounds is to be given to the students of the Potsdam Agricultural college.

## FIGHTS IN SENATE NEVER OCCUR NOW

LANGUAGE IN DEBATE ALSO IS MORE RESTRAINED THAN IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

### SCRAPS BEFORE CIVIL WAR

Then and During the Years of Reconstruction, Discussions Were Acrimonious and Personalities Were Common—House, Too, Behaves Better.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The senate of the United States is not an altogether amiable place these days, but if the people are surprised at the occasional sharp personalities which are exchanged, let them think for a moment how much better things are today than they were in the past when there was little or no check on the tongue, and on more than one occasion no check on the fist.

In sixteen years' service in the press gallery there has come to my knowledge only one physical encounter on the floor of the senate, and as that was in executive session and no one would talk about it, the affair is shrouded in obscurity to this day so far as the actual facts are concerned.

About eighteen years ago two senators, members of the same party, representing the same state, exchanged a blow or two. Both parties to the altercation and a fist battle of a moment were now dead. Both, however, lived to regret the circumstances.

Today while the League of Nations is under discussion there are things said which senators are sorry afterward that they did say, but there has been nothing of the kind which in former years was the generally accepted thing.

### In Days Before the Civil War.

If one wants to read about personalities, the life direct, and abuse generally, let him pick up some of the histories of senate proceedings prior to the days of the war between the states. Some of the debates between Sumner of Massachusetts, Mason of Virginia, Butler of South Carolina, in the old days when read will make people understand how a parliamentary debate has improved in manners with the passing of the years.

Even after the Civil war when men seemingly had had enough of acrimony there were some highly exciting verbal encounters on the floor of the senate. Men don't, even as late as the seventies, in personalities, sometimes of a cruel kind, even taking advantage sometimes of an adversary's physical peculiarities or mannerisms in order to humiliate him.

During the debates of the reconstruction period Blaine from North and Hill from the South went after each other with verbal sledge hammers and occasionally the debates waxed so hot that men feared trouble. The nearest approach to anything of a serious nature in comparatively recent years was when one senator arose and calmly said of another senator who belonged to the same political party: "The senator from — does not know how to debate with gentlemen."

The senator to whom this remark was addressed was known as a fire eater. However, he knew his own failings of temper and to the utter amazement of the senate he took the personal rebuke with calmness, saying that he had forgotten himself when he was talking a few minutes before, and that perhaps there was some justification at the moment for what was said of him.

### Spooner Versus Tillman.

About fifteen years ago Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, now dead, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who also is dead, had interchange of interlanguage of personalities while debating. Each had a seat on the opposite each other. The galleries time and again thought that there would be a real explosion with fragments flying about, but both men kept well within bounds which in earlier days of the senate certainly would have been passed.

In the house of representatives personalities come more frequently than in the senate, but the house, like the senate, is much better behaved in these days than it was in other days. There was a personal encounter about twelve years ago between a member from Missouri and a member from Mississippi, but not much damage was done. The seeming aggressor who always had been known for his dignified and reserved bearing, he was not a young man by any manner of means. His antagonist is now a senator of the United States.

### Gas Service Is Saved.

Congress, after a careful hearing of the advocates of both sides of the issue, has decided against the chief staff of the army, and has continued by legislation the chemical warfare service, otherwise known as gas service of Uncle Sam's forces.

Until June 30, 1920, therefore, the gas service by order of the lawmakers will be the continuing staff of the army, and authorities that it had on the day that the armistice went into effect, November 11, 1918. The committee of congress which went into the subject heard the whole history of the gas service, its intimate relations with the chemical and dye industry, how the Germans built their

chemical industries and later utilized them in launching a form of warfare which caught the allies unawares, and which if later not met, would have meant defeat for the entente.

Germany broke its pledge when it used gas against the British forces at Ypres in April, 1915. The view which congress has taken of the matter apparently is that when a country has broken a pledge there is no assurance that it will not do the same thing again, and therefore legislation has been passed and approved which will continue the chemical warfare service for defensive purposes for another year, and this means almost unquestionably that it will be made a separate unit of the regular army when organization of the regulars shall be completed next winter.

### Nature of Gas Warfare.

There seems to be some misunderstanding throughout the United States about the nature of gas warfare. Gas is not as deadly a weapon as other approved weapons of war, but if an enemy is unprepared to meet gas attacks he will be put out of the conflict until preparation can be made, and in the intervening time the country which has gas, and which is using it is certain to win its victory unless preparation can be made quickly.

British, French and American authorities say that with the development of the chemical warfare service that if any line of chemical industry is proved it will be found that it has a war application as well as a peace application.

The article of congress makes it clear that it believes that the chemical warfare service will go hand in hand with the efforts to develop a nitrate supply for this country, to develop the dyestuff and acetylene industries against harmful foreign competition.

### Bird Protection Shows Results.

Washington officials connected with the biological survey of the department of agriculture, of which E. W. Nelson is the chief, are fully at work these days in carrying out the provisions of the treaty with Canada which gives the United States power to protect migratory birds. Dr. E. K. Fisher and Dr. P. S. Palmer with other officials are doing commanding work.

The effect of the prosecution of offenders against the laws regulating shooting is already evident. Strong support from genuine sportsmen has come for that provision of the law which prevents spring shooting and which gives the migratory birds security during the season of nesting and brooding. The whole country now is in sympathy apparently with the laws which protect the song and insectivorous birds of the land.

A French scientist has stated that six months after the disappearance of bird life from this planet of ours man would have to prepare to follow in the trail of disappearance. "The Frenchman's findings have been borne out by other scientists declaring that insect life would increase so rapidly if its natural enemies, the birds, were all killed, the green things on the earth would be denuded in short order and that therefore no cattle could live, and man being deprived of vegetables and animal food would go the way of annihilation by starvation."

### Washington Swarms With Birds.

All of which in a way is apropos of the extraordinary abundance of song-bird life in the capital of the United States in this late summer season of 1918. No shooting is allowed in the District of Columbia at any time of the year. The result is that birds literally walk over the feet of people who sit in any one of the parks with which this city abounds.

Of course domestic pigeons are not wild birds, but they are not ordinarily as tame as chickens. In parts of Washington the domestic pigeons will light on the heads of persons sitting in the parks in the expectation of being fed. They are seldom disappointed.

What is true of the domestic pigeon is almost true of the blackbird, known generally as the purple grackle. These glossy fellows will eat from the hand. Robins do not care for bread crumbs and therefore they do not beglore the park visitors as do the other birds, but they pay no attention to passersby and will pull worms from the sod unconcerned while within less than a hand's reach of humankind.

What is true of the city is to a considerable extent true of the suburbs in the District of Columbia. This summer I have seen the homes of twelve pairs of house wrens under the shadow of one suburban residence. Woodpeckers, orioles, chickadees, robins, bluebirds, martins, chipping sparrows, barn swallows, sparrow hawks, red shouldered hawks and a dozen other species of birds were nesting, communally-like, on the same domain.

### Avoid Extreme Views.

Extreme views are never just; something always turns up which disturbs the calculations formed upon this data.—Disraeli.

### FAMOUS APPIAN WAY.

The Appian way was the first great Roman road formally undertaken as a public work. It is said. It was begun in 312 B. C. by Appius Claudius Caudex. The Appian way forms one of the most notable memorials of antiquity in or near the Eternal City, bordered by tombs and the ruins of monumental buildings. Long stretches of the pavement remain perfect. The width of the Appian way was from 14 to 18 feet.

### That Morning Grouch.

Morning "grouchiness" is frequently nothing more than a product of the late hour habit. So is a tendency to see the world at all times through smoked glasses. Prolong the hours of sleep and optimism may soon replace the pessimism depressibility. And with the change in mood will come an increase in working power. For pessimists are notoriously inefficient workers, if only because of the mental and physical demoralization which pessimism always involves in some degree.

### Golden Moment Is Now.

Shake a barrel of apples and the sound ones will come to the top. And in this great industrial shake up the man of right heart and keen mind will find his chance. He who has not succeeded as well as he would have liked has now less cause of time than ever for the evil of discount or resistance to advance and industrial peace and progress. Now is his golden moment to apply heart and brain and muscle to the best opportunity at hand.—Charles Grant Miller, in the Christian Herald.

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## PALESTINE LAND OF BEAUTY

Everywhere Nature Seems to Have Expressed Determination to Make the Country Lovely.

Palestine, in its endless variety of Nature, seems like a miniature land God made himself, a tiny epitome of the whole world. Or is it a lovely woman with a lovely soul?

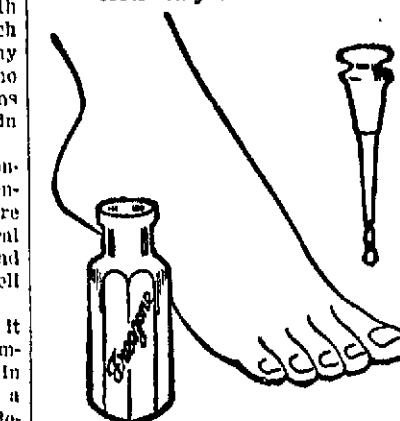
Under a dazzling sky it curves in gaily changing beauty through hill and valley from the river to the sea. Eve's mysterious lurks in the sand stretches of Shun. Feminine lure is in the purple-tinted mountains of Moab, a virgin calm in the Lake of Galilee under its misty veil. Jewels shine in Palestine's bosom, the emerald Garden of Gethsemane and the sapphires sea that clasp the fast-flowing Jordan by breathless Jericho.

In the spring the land is decked in garlands of orange and almond blossoms and myriads of tiny, vivid-hued flowers. And the indomitable will of Judaea speaks in the low, stony, rounded hills with their determined tufts of growth. It is as if Judaea said to the world: "No ravager can despoil me. I WILL bloom."

Palestine is ageless, running the gamut of the years in building Galilee, in fertile Sharon, and touching sparsely in the heavy lowlands of Jewry, where the century-old cypresses are as beautiful as a mother's wrinkles to her son.

### Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin caluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little as any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

### It Wasn't Tom.

Living in a small town I always drove a horse and wagon for deliveries. Recently I later bought a car and I was not very familiar with the clutch and brakes.

One day as I was nearing the house where I had some groceries to deliver, I drove up close to the curb and, forgetting about the car, I hopped out and yelled "Whom, Tom!" while the car kept on going until it ran into a ditch and smashed both lights and the fender.

### Willing to Work.

"Old man, you are working too hard. You ought to go away."

"No. I prefer to stay here. But I have to work hard in order to send my wife the price of summer board this year."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Pals.

"Yes, I'm the former knave."

"Shake! I'm the man who started the flu."—Cartoon Magazine.

### Some fingers that are tampering with somnits were intended by nature for the typewriter.

### Don't Go From Bad to Worse!

Are you always weak, miserable and half-killed? Then it's time you found out what is wrong. Kidney weakness causes much suffering from backache, lameness, stiffness and rheumatic pains. If neglected, brings danger of serious troubles—dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

### A Michigan Case.

Mrs. Lester Brown, 18 Alice St., Elm Mich., says: "Before I got Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered awfully with constant headache and my back was lame and sore. It felt as though a back would break when I stooped over. When I started on Doan's Kidney Pills, my back and my kidneys caused me much trouble. Don't delay. Use Doan's Kidney Pills and after a few days the whole trouble left me. I surely think Doan's are a fine Kidney medicine."

### Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

All druggists, Soap Box, Olney St. 24, 26, Tel. 26. Sample each free of Charge. Dept. 2, Boston.

Do you want to make \$10,000 on an investment of \$100, in the largest suburb in the world? Write for particulars to MICHAEL & WILLIAMS, Bay City, Texas.

### WANTED—Have you a running car?

STATION—Have you a running car? 4 and stamp today for val information. HAWORTH, 2140 Broadway, New York City.

### WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO

Why wait to be told again? It pays, it's easy to do and it's a sure thing. Write for particulars. HAWORTH, 2140 Broadway, New York City.

Why wait to be told again? It pays, it's easy to do and it's a sure thing. Write for particulars. HAWORTH, 2140 Broadway, New York City.

## A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown. I was so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I bought it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending it to my friends and to my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

Pinned Down.

Lawyer—And what was the defendant doing meanwhile?

Witness—He was telling me a funny story.

Lawyer—Remember, sir, that you are under oath.

Witness—Well, anyway, he was telling me a story.

### Unappreciated Attention.

"Gwendolyn must be very fond of you!"

"What makes you think so?" said Miss Cyrenne, coldly.

"Every year she gets up a birthday party for you."

"What a delicate method of calling attention to my age!"

### The Way It Is.

Woman—"What are cold storage eggs selling for now?"

Clerk—"Strictly fresh as usual, nam'm."

### IF THIN AND NERVOUS, TRY PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Nitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

When one stops to consider the host of thin people who are searching continually for some method by which they may increase their weight, the well-known fact of the filling out of wily fellows, the rounding out of the cheeks of the thin, the maintenance of bloom of health and attractiveness, it is no wonder that many and varied suggestions should come from time to time in public print.

It is true, however, that the business might be attributed to various and subtle causes in different individuals. In some cases the fact of the thinness of the individual is due to the human system is very largely responsible for the thinness of the individual. In some cases the thinness of the individual is due to the human system is very largely responsible for the thinness of the individual. In some cases the thinness of the individual is due to the human system is very largely responsible for the thinness of the individual.

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## HEARTBURN

Caused by Acid-Stomach

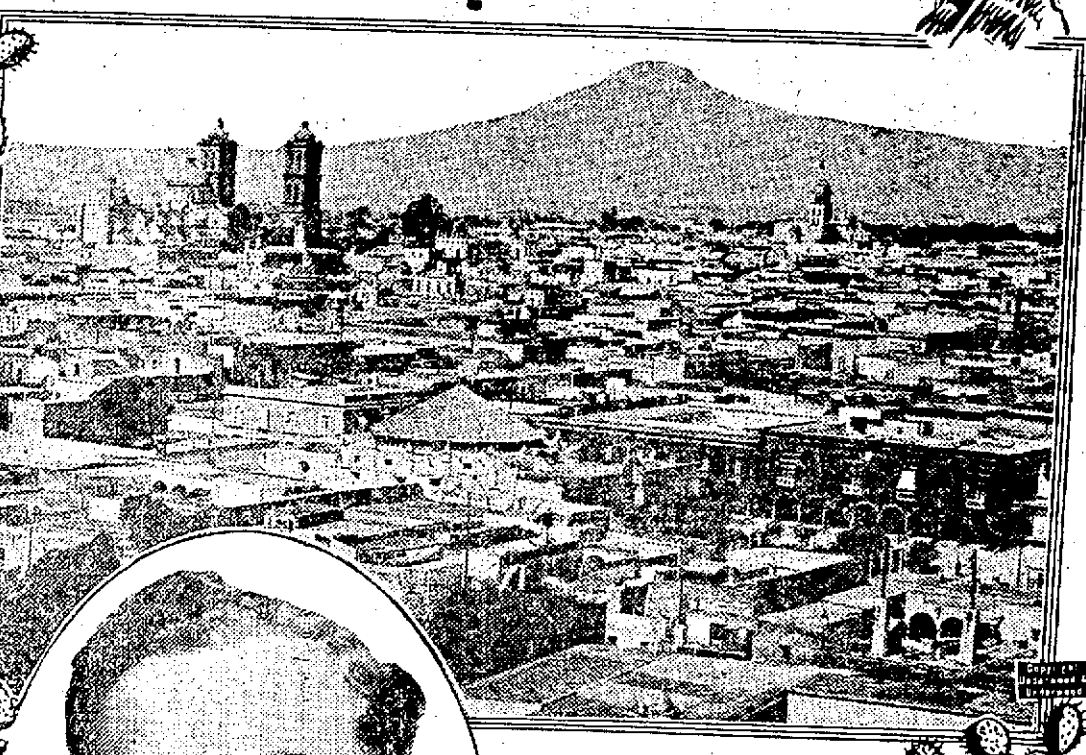
That bitter heartburn, belching, food-stomach, indigestion, gas, etc., are only first symptoms—larger signals to which you should heed. Doan's Kidney Pills are the only remedy for heartburn, belching, indigestion, gas, etc., are only first symptoms—larger signals to which you should heed. Doan's Kidney Pills are the only remedy for heartburn, belching, indigestion, gas, etc., are only first symptoms—larger signals to which you should heed.

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### DOAN'S KIDNEY



# What Shall be Done With Mexico?



"FANCY" VILLA

W HAT shall be done with Mexico? Nobody seems to be ready with a complete program, but everybody seems of the opinion that something must be done and done soon.

In this age of the world civilization cannot afford to let a country like Mexico—one of the garden spots and natural storehouses of earth—continue out of the line of march. It must join the procession and must keep up with the procession.

So it is evident, aside from the question of the killing of American and British citizens and other nationalities—human life appears to be cheap these days—that financial matters and economic questions will force action by the United States and the allies against Mexico, the outlaw nation.

It is no exaggeration to say that for months no other international problem, not connected with the proceedings at Paris, has been so fully discussed as the Mexican question, and apparently sentiment in this country and abroad is rapidly crystallizing.

The exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based on the ground that Mexico had been unable to give proof of intention to observe international obligations. Mexico has failed to observe these obligations in these ways:

Mexico's neutrality was more than tinged with German bias.

Mexico has made no attempt to meet her foreign debt obligations.

Mexico shows increasing inability to afford protection to the lives and property of foreigners and nationals also.

Mexico has given evidence of a studied and systematic attempt to put through schemes which would result in the confiscation of foreign property, the most glaring example of which is the case of the oil companies, although the express and railway companies' interests are in almost as great danger.

It is no secret in Washington that renewed representations on the Mexican situation are being made to the American government by Great Britain and France. For several months these countries have been urging upon the United States the desirability of putting Mexico on its feet so that it might resume the payment on national and other debts and afford adequate protection to foreign lives and property.

British citizens are holders of a considerable amount of Mexican bonds, both national and railway, while the French have extensive investments in the banks, which it has been charged were looted by the government under the guise of obtaining "loans." Nationals of both countries hold extensive interests in oil properties. Many French citizens of moderate means invested their savings in Mexican bonds, on which they have received no interest for six years.

In short, the Mexican situation has apparently resolved itself into this: The United States will soon be compelled to take Mexico in hand—unless European nations are to be suffered to intervene there in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

In official Washington the prediction is hazarded that the United States will intervene, acting as the mandatory for the League of Nations.

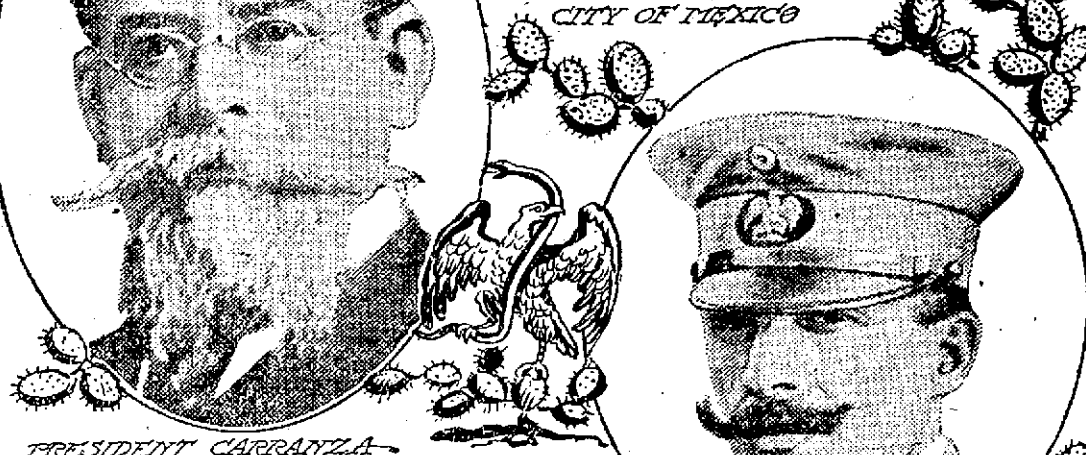
In congress the Mexican situation has caused to be a partisan question. Senator King of Utah, a Democrat and one of the administration's strongest supporters, introduced the other day a very stiff resolution directing the secretary of state to report in full on Mexican conditions and what the department of state was planning to do in the matter. The resolution was immediately considered and agreed to.

In the house Representative Gould of New York, Republican, introduced a resolution providing for a sweeping investigation of American-Mexican relations and all phases of the Mexican problem since 1910. The investigation would be made by a committee of three senators and three representatives, to be selected by the foreign affairs committees of the two houses. It was stated leaders of both the houses were consulted before the resolution was introduced, and that they were favorable to the inquiry.

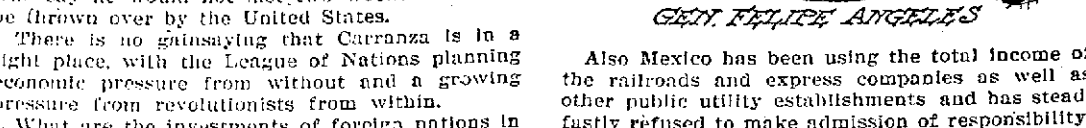
Mr. Gould gave figures showing that 300 Americans had been murdered between 1910 and 1919; figures for the three years following being unavailable.

All of which seems to indicate that President Venustiano Carranza of Mexico is in bad with Casteo Sam and the other Mexican leaders, and that the new law would destroy the industry, but no attempt was made to enforce the law.

Also it appears that other Carranza must come to terms with the United States and the allies with acceptable guarantees that Mexico will meet



PRESIDENT CARRANZA



GEN. FELIPE ANGELES

her obligations to these countries, or the revolutionists will shake him from power. In addition to the Villa rising there are not less than ten revolutionary movements in Mexico. These are those who say he would not last two weeks should he be thrown over by the United States.

There is no denying that Carranza is in a tight place, with the League of Nations planning economic pressure from without and a growing pressure from revolutionists from within.

What are the investments of foreign nations in Mexico? No official figures are to be had, with the exception of the estimate prepared in 1910 by Marlon Letcher, an American consul in Chihuahua, which is this:

	Cash	Physical
American	\$1,067,770,000	
British	\$21,902,500	
French	143,446,000	
Various	118,535,350	
Total	\$1,351,654,150	

Another estimate, prepared by an American corporation enjoying special facilities, totals nearly the same, but differs widely in the distribution of investments. It is regarded as the best obtainable.

	Cash	Physical
American	\$855,000,000	
British	670,000,000	
French	285,000,000	
German	75,000,000	
Spanish, Dutch, etc.	190,000,000	
Total	\$1,875,000,000	

These figures are said to include the foreign investment in the national debt of Mexico and the distribution, as far as can be worked out, of the holdings of the securities of all companies operating in Mexico.

The British government is demanding adequate protection for British subjects and property in Mexico, including especially the oil wells the British government recently has purchased from British corporations, and also is demanding reparation for the destruction of British lives and property.

The French government is making similar demands and in addition insists that Carranza pay the interest on the \$30,000,000 Huertala loan, which was floated in France but which has been repudiated by the present Mexican government.

The \$30,000,000 loan constitutes the difference between the amount of the Mexican external debt, as estimated by T. W. Osterheld at \$73,469,067, and the figures given here by the Mexican government, which are \$43,472,125.

Regarding the internal loan debt of Mexico, the Mexican treasury department says it totals \$93,307,775, with interest to June 30 next amounting to \$17,147,722.

The official Mexican figures fail to take into account the entire railroad indebtedness, guaranteed specifically by the Carranza government when the lines were taken over, and which is given as \$290,564,532, United States currency.

Nor do the Mexican figures include obligations other than railroads which the Mexican government has guaranteed, and which, therefore, constitute a valid claim against Mexico as a direct external loan. Chief of these is the "Caja de Prestamos" farm loan banks obligations which, with interest to June 30, equal \$31,506,742.75. Nor does the official Mexican report take into account the "indefeasible" issue of paper money, of which \$50,000,000 at 10 cents United States currency, remains outstanding, the Mexican government upon issue solemnly pledged itself to redeem, but which it later repudiated and which it will some day be compelled to pay.

Nor does the official Mexican report take into account the \$20,000,000 which the Carranza government took as a "loan" from banks of issue in Mexico City and which is now the subject of injunction proceedings by the Bank of New York to enjoin the financial agent of Carranza in New York city from reaching credits in United States banks.

Where She Drew Her Line. Nora hated to have her hair washed, so mother came to this solution. She would tell the child that sometimes hair turned red if washed with tar soap. The plan worked beautifully. There were no more upbraods on hair washing days, for the little one was fond of red hair. But one day when mother began using the same soap for Nora's bath, the child let out a scream and said, "Mama, I like red hair, but oh, I don't want red feet, too."

Education of the sightless. A circulating library for the blind was founded in 1832 at the Perkins Institute in Boston, and libraries of this kind have since been established in nearly all large cities.

Much Truth in Her Remark. In a Western court a certain man was defending himself in a suit for divorce. "She's unreasonable," he contended, adding, "why the other day she called me the laziest man in the world because I threw a kiss at her."

Improve Reading for the Blind. Galt, the Scotchman, vastly improved the system of books for the blind, using a modified Roman letter, and confining himself to lower case in preference to capitals. The Detroit News recalls, in 1834 Galt issued the gospel of St. John, the first book of the Bible ever printed for the blind. The work was taken up in America by Doctor Howe, the husband of Julia Ward

## PRETTY HOME OF ENGLISH STUCCO

Originality in Design Demanded by Home Builders.

COMB PAST FOR THE BEST

Design Which Combines the Beauty of the Old English Architecture With Modern Room Arrangement and Conveniences.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

The great army of home builders this year are turning more and more to originality in the designs for the homes that they are erecting. Designs for modern homes are the results of the architectural experience of this and past generations. From the homes that were designed in various periods, the best has been selected and the balance discarded. Thus does the present-day home sacrifice neither beauty to convenience, nor convenience to beauty.

An example of this process of architectural selection is shown in the accompanying design. Here has been combined the exterior beauty of the old English style of architecture with modern room arrangement and modern construction methods and materials.

This old English stucco house of six rooms is what might be termed a "beauty." Its exterior appearance is out of the ordinary, while the room arrangement and the conveniences installed in them are of the type that appeal to the modern home builder. The lines are graceful and yet no space is sacrificed to get the effect; the rooms are planned to give the home owner all the comforts of a much larger house.

The dimensions of this house, 27 by 36 feet, which is a size that will permit of plenty of lawn space and garden.



Second Floor Plan.

though the cost is a little more. At any rate a consultation with the local architect, contractor and material dealer, will be of great assistance to the home builder in determining the materials to be used and the cost of the home.

One of the delights of home building is the selection of the exterior design and the interior arrangement. This is a phase of securing a home that should not be done hurriedly. It should be remembered that the home builder expects to live in the house for a great many years, consequently the selection of the design is important, because care will eliminate much disappointment. Here is where the services and advice of architect, contractor and material dealer will help the prospective builder. By expert advice and consultation these building specialists know what to avoid.

The first step in building a home is securing a lot on which to build it. Here again caution should be exercised in determining the character of the neighborhood, the probability of its growing or deteriorating, and its proximity to schools, etc. Appreciation of a good investment, irrespective of the comforts that come with a home, because there always is the possibility that the owner may want to sell, for some reason or other.

But after considering all of these points, the man who uses care will never regret that he built a home of his own.

Valuable Waste Reclaimed.

By the use of a volatile solvent, the United States forest products laboratory has succeeded in economically reclaiming the oils and paraffin from waste paper, leaving the pulp in condition for use anew. Extraction by steam and hot water was unsatisfactory, and failed to remove all wax and oils, while the cost was too great. Though this new method of operation is small, the products are valuable. The entire waste for treatment now includes about enough from wax paper mills to support one central recovery plant, but the quantity is likely to increase rapidly, with the prospect that other plants in various places will be required ere long.

Mine Produces Sand and Coal.

A mining plant that produces both coal and sand is, according to a writer in the Scientific American, located in Ohio. This unique mine covers about 150 acres. The surface stratum is high-grade molding sand and has an average depth of about nine feet. It is deposited on a bed of shale about five feet in thickness and under this is a seam of excellent coal averaging from four to five feet. A considerable amount of coal also has been mined. As the shale stratum is uncovered by the removal of the sand, steam shovels will be utilized to strip the shale, thereby exposing the seam of coal, which will be mined in the open.

A Great Advantage.

The principal of a college was lecturing his staff of teachers upon efficiency. "What," he demanded, "would be thought of a glove-maker who at the close of the season found 10 per cent of his stock returned because it fell below standard requirements? Why should we require a 100 per cent efficiency of the glove-maker and a 90 per cent of a teacher?" "Because," responded a teacher, "he can select his kids!"

The "Flying Dutchman."

Perhaps the best known of all sea ghosts is the Flying Dutchman. The tradition goes that a Dutch sea captain, Cornelius Vanderdecken, in homeward bound from Batavia, in endeavoring to round the Cape of Good Hope met with such baffling head winds that after nine long, weary weeks he hardly shifted his position. In a fit of passion, vengeful deities, he cursed God, and vowed heaven and hell that he would round the Cape if it took him till the day of judgment. For his impley he was doomed to beat to and fro for all time, and the phantom ship has been reported many times, certain misfortune being expected on any vessel who sights her.

The Enemy Seal.

In Labrador the fishermen regard seals as their deadly enemies. One author says that he has known a seal to haunt a pet so persistently that to get any fish at all the owner had to watch all the while at one end.

Exempted for Reason.

When parliament of the commonwealth of Australia enacted a law some years ago prohibiting the employment of Asiatic and native island laborers in that country, the crews, divers and other workers in the pearl industry at Broome were Malays and Japanese. More than 1,500 Japanese were employed in the pearl-fishing fleets. For a time it was feared that the new law would destroy the industry, but no attempt was made to enforce the law.

Curious Cities in the World

Some curious cities of the world are told about in Leslie's. Among them is the remarkable town of Curva, Bolivia, built entirely on a curved mountain top. One of the most peculiar cities in the world is Curva, Bolivia, built entirely on a curved mountain top. One of the most peculiar cities in the world is Curva, Bolivia, built entirely on a curved mountain top.

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## NEWS and COSSIP OF WASHINGTON

### Philippines Must Wait a While for Independence

WASHINGTON.—Republican leaders in congress have reached a decision to postpone indefinitely the question of granting independence to the Philippines. The decision of the Republican leaders against consideration of the Philippines' idea for independence followed the recent hearing accorded the Philippine commission at a joint session of the house and senate committees on insular affairs. It transpired that few, if any, of the Republicans or Democratic members of those committees had been sufficiently impressed by the representations of the delegates to take a stand in favor of freeing the islands at this time.

The general conclusion was that no step in this direction should be taken until more convincing proof has been offered of the ability of the Philippines to stand alone and to continue to maintain the institutions of government and education established by the United States which have wrought such beneficent changes in the islands in 20 years. Moreover, it was deemed inadvisable to take a step of such great moment to the credit of the American republic until the equilibrium of world conditions is restored.

It is now taken for granted that the question of liberating the Philippines will not be considered seriously until the congressional committees shall have visited the islands and made an exhaustive investigation and report to congress.

The Filipino delegation was advised of this status of the matter before leaving Washington, and made no protest. In fact, it transpires that the delegation did not expect to obtain favorable action at this time.

The dispatch of the commission by the Philippine legislature was favored by the minority party in the island, which accused the majority party of lack of aggressiveness in seeking independence.

Fifty-Fifty Pacific Fleet Is New Naval Policy

THE departure of the Pacific fleet marks an epoch in American naval history. For the first time the naval force has been divided with exactly half of its power assigned to guard the western seaboard. For the first time also the strategic value of the canal is to be fully tested when Admiral Hugh Rodman moves his armada through to Pacific waters. And for the first time Americans of the far West are to see with their own eyes the full power and power of the navy that has been their pride for years. The main base of the Pacific fleet will be in Puget sound, Washington.

The composition of the Pacific fleet tells its own story. The three most modern ships of the line in the navy, the New Mexico, Idaho and Mississippi, are headed west. Not since President Roosevelt sent the Atlantic fleet to circle the globe have the people of California, Oregon and Washington seen in their harbors a more powerful and modern fighting craft than the old hero ship Oregon, long out of date and holding her place on the navy list only because of her valiant record. Beside the 30,000-ton flagship of the Pacific fleet the Oregon will be almost a pigmy, and against even the speed of more than 17 knots, which made the old ship queen of the navy for years. Rodman's main fleet, his eight big ships, can maintain about 21 knots for hours at a time, while his destroyers can turn up 35 knots.

The sailing of the great fleet marks a complete change in naval policy. Not while the German fleet existed or while German eyes were leveled over Norway at the rich and undeveloped resources of South and Central America could American naval strength have been divided.

Envoys and Rich Gifts, But—No Queen of Sheba

A NOVELTY, even in cosmopolitan Washington, was the presentation the other day to President Wilson of the special envoys of Abyssinia, congratulating him on the successful termination of the war and bearing gifts from their empress, Walteru Zauditu. The Dedjazmach Nado was the ambassador. His fellow envoys were the Kato Gabron and the Ato Heroray. Ato Sihak was secretary and interpreter. The envoys were richly dressed, heavily with gold and silver trimmings, and large silk turbans, embroidered with pearls. The address was in part:

"More than 5,000 years have elapsed since the establishment of the Ethiopian government. In the time of the Ethiopian government, the queen of Ethiopia, Makeda, ruled over all Sheba and all the land of the south, and as she returned to her own dominion she proclaimed the religion of the living God. From that time until Constantine the Great Ethiopia has believed in God according to the laws of the Old Testament. In the time of Constantine Ethiopia became Christian according to the gospel of Jesus Christ, and since that time has fought for her Christianity and independence against the surrounding Mohammedans and heathens.

"All the people of Ethiopia, knowing that the United States of America, after securely establishing her own independence, has taken upon herself the wonderful duty of assisting the allies in gaining equal liberty and independence, rejoiced and praised the American people."

The gifts included elephant tusks mounted in solid gold, native garments embroidered in jewels, and a gold box containing letters from the empress and her son, the heir apparent.

National Guard Must Be Reorganized With Care

DETAILS of the plans of the war department for reorganization of the National Guard as approved by Secretary Baker disclose that the states may organize up to their full limit if they desire, but in so far as federal aid is concerned they may only recruit at present up to 200 men for each senator and representative. In emergency the maximum organization could be increased to 800 men for each senator and representative. In a circular letter Secretary Baker says:

"It is the desire of the war department to re-establish the National Guard on a firm and efficient basis and to obtain in the commissioned and enlisted grades a maximum of men with service in the United States army during the great war. To achieve that end it will be necessary that the regulations be fully complied with, and the requirements for admission in the National Guard both for officers and enlisted men fully observed.

"The appointment of officers and enlisted men for professional or personal reasons, or who would not be able to participate completely and fully in a federal call, will result in lowering the military efficiency of the National Guard as a whole. The war department requests the earnest co-operation of the several states and territories in making the National Guard an effective force during the period of its reorganization."

MacArthur: Youngest West Point Superintendent

THE new superintendent of the United States military academy at West Point, Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who in the regular army holds the rank of lieutenant, is the youngest man to hold the position of superintendent. For several years General MacArthur was stationed in this city as junior member of the general staff. When the United States entered the war he was made the medium in publicity between the war department and the corps of Washington correspondents. He was a success as a publicity man.

Washington society felt an unusual interest in General MacArthur, because admittedly he is one of the handsomest men in the United States. General MacArthur had him engaged a dozen times. There is an army saying that no officer ever went to West Point as a bachelor and came away as one. Possibly General MacArthur may prove the exception to the rule. His mother will preside over his household in the fine old quarters fronting the parade ground of the military academy.

In France General MacArthur made good, exceedingly good. He saw hard fighting and covered himself with glory, meriting his rapid promotion. The MacArthurs are a fighting family. He has a brother in the navy. His father was lieutenant general and won the congressional Medal of Honor for personal gallantry in carrying the colors of his regiment up Missionary ridge.

Curious Cities in the World

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Improve Reading for the Blind

Galt, the Scotchman, vastly improved the system of books for the blind, using a modified Roman letter, and confining himself to lower case in preference to capitals. The Detroit News recalls, in 1834 Galt issued the gospel of St. John, the first book of the Bible ever printed for the blind. The work was taken up in America by Doctor Howe, the husband of Julia Ward

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Improve Reading for the Blind







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replaces nerve waste  
increases strength, energy,  
endurance, and vigor,  
builds firm healthy flesh.  
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**THIN NERVOUS PEOPLE**

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in a few minutes. Does not blister  
or remove the hair and hair can  
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FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE  
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A healing wonder for nasal catarrh,  
sore throat and sore eyes. Economical.  
The extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power,  
Gentle, Free, and so effective.  
The Pinkham Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

**DAISY FLY KILLER** PLACED ANYWHERE  
ALL FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND  
other annoying insects are  
destroyed. It is a  
"fly" that will not  
harm you or your  
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W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 33-1919.

**Knew Her Brother.**  
Maude was evidently feeling embarrassed about something, and she blushed prettily as she told the sister of her fiancé that she would like to buy a birthday present for him.

"You know him better than I do," she said. "So I came to you to ask your advice."

"Yes," said her future sister-in-law, indignantly.  
"What?" went on the blushing Maude, "would you advise me to get?"  
"No, I don't know," replied the other girl, "I could only advise you to get a present for him."

"I know of him," I should say he would appreciate something that he could use easily."

**Wrong Place to Hurry.**  
Bob Bailey, stowaway elevator operator, was chaperoning his elevator as usual, one morning, when in a sudden, a stranger, who cried out:

"Hurry, Bob, hurry up. I'm forty-five minutes late. You're so slow."

Bob operated the elevator leisurely, as usual, but finally reached the desired floor. The D. S. ran to her room and Bob turned to a bystander and said:

"Who told forty-five minutes making up this morning, and gets mad at me because I can't make it up for her in a seventeen seconds trip on the elevator?"—Indianapolis News.

**Proud Daughter.**  
Roberta, an eight-year-old girl, was very proud of her father's rank as a first lieutenant, and grew quite indignant when a neighbor boy called him "captain."

"I'll have you understand that my daddy is not a captain," she said, "he's a lieutenant."

"Oh, it doesn't matter," replied the boy, "he is an officer."

"Indeed he is not an officer," she protested.

"Yes, dear, a lieutenant is an officer," interrupted Roberta's mother.

"Well," persisted Roberta, still determined to maintain her daddy's dignity at all costs, "he's not much of an officer."—Buffalo Commercial.

**Sad Old Story.**  
"You are a Socialist, are you not?"  
"No, sir."

"What made you change your mind?"

"I had some funds that I had earned by lecturing on Socialism. Some of my fellow Socialists found it out and decided it was time to divide even all around."

## "BAYER CROSS" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

**BAYER**  
"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safely "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetol-acetic acid of Salicylic acid.—Adv.

## WORTHY TO ADORN THRONE

Gifted East Indian Empress Remembered for Remarkable Beauty and High Intellect.

Nur Jahan, Light of the World, in becoming empress had free scope to establish her real and remarkable individuality as a great statesman, a brave warrior, a noble ruler and a most charming mistress. Her combined attractions of person and high intellect have left many vivid records. Her creative faculties produced new developments in beautiful flowing costumes, of delicate designs and artistic workmanship, and in the setting of jewels, the invention of perfumes and many other luxuries of living.

Nur Jahan's name was associated on the coin with that of Emperor Jahangir, in his graceful emblem: "The value of this coin is increased a hundredfold by the name of the Empress Jahangir."

There are many instances of her eloquence and witty literary repartee, and a number of her sayings are still remembered. One day Nur Jahan and Jahangir saw a child playing with a ball of flowers. The emperor tried in vain to catch the child's attention, and remarked to Nur Jahan:

"The youthful sweetheart does not seem to care for me." To which she replied: "While the flower is still a bud it does not shed its perfume."

On another occasion Jahangir, seeing an old man with a bent back, remarked: "Why do the world-experienced old men walk with bent backs?" Nur Jahan answered: "They are searching under the dust for their lost youth."

**If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best**

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine.

A medicinal preparation that has real power in curing disease, and that is an endless chain system, the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it cures kidney troubles, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the urine which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by parcels post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents. It is a small price for a large medicine. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

**Philosophic Loser.**  
He was a cheerful philosopher. He had just lost a close game of golf, and his friends were sympathizing with him.

"Don't sympathize with me," he said. "I've had great fun. It was a tough match and I should like to have won it, but don't overlook the fact that I've had the joy of a good game. Say, your sympathy for the poor devil who can't get any pleasure out of a sport unless he wins."

If that isn't philosophy we don't know what it is.

**Not in the Running.**  
"How are you getting along with Miss Peachey these days?"

"Not well, I'm afraid. She wants to put me back on a prewar basis."

"What does she mean by that?"

"I don't know exactly, unless she discounts the eighteen months I spent in France."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## SPITBALL HONOR GIVEN TO CHIC FRASER BY MANAGER MITCHELL OF CHICAGO CUBS

**CHIC FRASER**  
Pitchers Nowadays Do Not Use Spitball Very Much.

Next to the origin of baseball itself, there have been more disputes over the inventor of the curve ball, and next to that the discovery of the modern spitball is shrouded in mystery, writes I. E. Sanborn in Chicago Tribune.

Elmer Stricklett, who came out of the bushes to the White Sox in 1904, has been most generally credited with being the first to introduce the moist delivery in practical form. He taught it to big Ed Walsh, who afterward became king of the spitters, while Stricklett never won great laurels in the majors as a flinger.

**Gives Credit to Fraser.**  
Now comes Manager Mitchell of the Cubs with the assertion that Chic Fraser, old-time pitcher for the Cubs and Phillies, beat Stricklett to it. The Cub boss declares that Fraser was monkeying with the spitball at least a year before Stricklett was heard from, but Chic never used it much because he thought it too erratic to control with any degree of certainty.

Fraser showed Mitchell how to throw the thing, and Mitchell could get a pretty fair break on it. You remember that before Mitchell was a manager he was a catcher and before that a pitcher in the major leagues. It was while Mitchell and Fraser were on the Phillies together that they were experimenting with the spitball and the present Cub boss thinks he was the first pitcher to use it in a championship game.

**Batsman and Catcher Miss.**  
Chief Zimmer was doing most of the catching then and Fraser, who was a great practical joker, coaxed Mitchell into throwing a spitball to Zimmer just to see what would happen in some situation where it didn't matter what did happen.

Mitchell and Zimmer were working one day in a game which the Phillies had sewed up safely. Near the end of the contest Mitchell had two strikes on a batsman with two out and nobody on base. Zimmer called for a fast ball, so Mitchell threw the spitball. The batsman missed it a foot and so did Zimmer, who was so astonished that he forgot to go after the passed ball and let the batsman reach second base. The chief simply stood looking on, but after he had retrieved the ball, called for a conference.

**Zimmer Wants a "Sign."**  
"Say, kid," said Zimmer, "we'll have to have a sign for that one, whatever it was." Then Mitch told him what it was, but he did not use it much, considering it too risky.

Later on in the season Fraser pitched up a spitball, which the batsman knocked on an easy hop to Kid Gleason, second baseman, who was playing close in and tried to nail a runner scoring from third. Gleason threw the ball against the grand stand, then commenced looking over the turf adjacent to his station, searching for a wet spot on the diamond.

"The ball was wet, Chic," exclaimed the Kid, and showed his damp hand to prove it. Fraser explained to him how the ball got wet. That was another reason why the spitball did not

worth. His versatility makes him a tremendous asset. He is capable of playing any position on the diamond except pitcher and catcher. In hitting he ranks better than the average because of his ability to operate from either side of the plate and also because of his speed. Magee is expected to be in the Cub batting order as a regular for the rest of the season.

**Exchange of Compliments.**  
Louisville critics praised Ollie O'Brien of Indianapolis as one of the greatest infielders ever seen in the association, and Indianapolis critics returned the compliments by saying Bruno Betzel of the Colonels has no peer at his position.

**Philadelphia Gets Tragger.**  
Walter Tragger, catcher, was obtained by the Philadelphia from the Boston Braves through the waiver process.

**Hendryx Gets One Hundredth Hit.**  
Tim Hendryx, the Louisville center fielder, who leads American association batters with a .331 mark, has slammed out his one hundredth hit this season. He is the first player in the association to reach that mark.

**Ponder Stopped Giants.**  
Ponder, the right-hander with the Pirates, is the fellow who in 1917 shut out the giants and prevented them from winning the pennant. He was pitted against Al Demaree and allowed the McGraw men but two hits.

**Leading Base Stealer.**  
Jimmie (Red) Smith of Milwaukee has passed Bob Bescher of Milwaukee as the leading base stealer of the American association, according to recent statistics.

**Carey Beating Boils.**  
Max Carey, a victim of boils, is nearing victory over his afflictions, and may break into the game any time now.

**Same Old Squawk.**  
Manager Johnny Dobbis of New Orleans says the complaint about his pitchers using emery and other stuff on the ball is the same old squawk of beaten teams.

**All ball players should get it all they can wring out of the club owners.**

## EMSLIE AN ARBITER TWENTY-NINE YEARS

Famous Umpire First Handled Indicator in Parent League.

Fans Chide Bob About His Wig and Tell Him He Is Blind as a Bat, but He Continues to Hold His Own With Best of Them.

One of the pleasing bits of information announced from the National league offices last winter was the statement from John Heydler, president of the league, that Bob Emslie would be retained as a regular umpire in the coming season. A few years ago old Bob was only a substitute, but his work has been so successful during the last two seasons that Heydler did well in putting him back on the regular staff.

They may chide Bob about his wig, writes Frederick G. Lieb, and tell him he is "as blind as a bat," but just the same old Bob continues to hold his own with the best.

The season of 1919 marks Emslie's twenty-ninth successive year as a National league umpire, as he came into the league on August 19, 1891. On August 19, 1919, the National league had quite a celebration in honor of his twenty-fifth National league birthday.

Emslie is a Canadian and was born in that extremely virtuous city of Guelph, Ontario, on June 21, 1861. Later in life Mr. Emslie removed himself and all his earthly belongings to the lovely little city of St. Thomas, Canada, where he now resides. It was many, many seasons ago that Emslie was first heard of in baseball.

Along in the late seventies a young hurler was making a great reputation as an expert in making a baseball curve and curve in a very deceptive manner. Emslie soon gained recognition as one of the best pitchers in Canada, which, of course, was not saying much, for there were few hurlers of class residing within the domains of Queen Victoria at the period.

**CANNOT LURE WAGNER BACK**  
Old-Time Pirate Shortstop Refuses Pat Moran's Offer to Get Into Harness Again.

Pat Moran, the manager of the Cincinnati Reds, has written Hans Wagner inviting him to join the Reds and help them in their drive "to the pennant." At least that's the way Fitch-

burg put it. The old lure of the diamond came back to Hans when he read it, but he decided he couldn't spare the time from business to return to baseball. Moran's invitation did not greatly impress him, as Wagner was to play or to aid in an advisory capacity with pinch hitting duties.

**MILLER HUGGINS WAS RIGHT**  
Assertion of Yankee Manager That Hornsby Was Better at Third Than Short Proven True.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yanks used to say that Rogers Hornsby was a better third baseman than a shortstop. Hornsby's work at third shows that "Hug" knew what he was talking about.

**NOTES of the DIAMOND**  
Hal Chase has started hitting.

Sicking, shortstop for the Phillies, is some base stealer.

Joe Jackson, in spite of his age, remains a fast fielder.

Arthur Sparks continues to be Tulsa's best pitching bet.

Lena Blackburne has lost none of his pep, but the old boy sure has slowed down since the days when he was busting in and out of the White Sox lineup.

Lees, the young catcher obtained from the White Sox, looks and acts like Ray Schalk.

Maranville is still catching fly balls in the "pocket glove" style, with hands pressed to his belt.

Josh Devore, veteran major league player, has been unconditionally released by Indianapolis.

Roy Corhan is back in the lineup of the San Francisco Seals after a layoff due to an injury.

The wonder is how Scott Perry can keep up his courage pitching for a gang of misfits like the A's.

Commander Cravath threatens to do all in his power to deprive the Phillies of their amateur standing.

Glarity is a handy gent to have around. He plays first, the outfield or behind the bat, and does all well.

Tony Beckett, not good enough for Pittsburgh, has won the third-base job with the Boston Braves.

Rollie Zeider, former member of the White Sox and Cubs, has resigned as manager of the Toledo team of the American association.

Caton and Kilduff are built closer to the ground than any other infielder in the majors except Maranville of the Braves.

Garry Cravath is to be congratulated. As soon as he is made manager of the Phillies he takes himself out of the lineup, proving that he is a smart man.

## BETTER NOT HAVE READ IT

Relaying of Letter Over Phone Probably Caused Ill Feeling That Might Have Been Avoided.

Don't ask some one to open your letter and read it to you over the telephone. If you do you may have them read something both you and they would rather not read.

A Washington woman and her husband recently went visiting out west, and while there paid a visit for several days to a brother of the Washington man. The latter then came back to Washington, and his wife remained in the western city, but transferred her place of abode to another relative.

Her husband did not know of this removal, however, so addressed his first letter to his brother's home. The wife of his brother thereupon picked up the telephone and told the Washington woman that she had a letter for her.

"Oh, just read it to me," said the Washingtonian.

All went well until the following began to come over the wire:

"I think you had better go some place else to stay, Henry is so nervous, and those children will worry you, and you aren't having a very good time, anyway."

**Shave With Cuticura Soap**  
And double your razor efficiency as well as promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing.—Adv.

**Always a Hopper.**  
A number of boys had collected on the street corner, and Mux teased his mother to let him go and play with them. As he had recently been sitting and the weather was damp, she did not wish him to go.

"There won't be anything going on there that will interest you," she said, to pacify him.

"O, I don't know about that," he answered, his face lighting up; "there might be a fight."

**A SUMMER COLD**  
A cold in the summer time, as everybody knows, is the hardest kind of cold to get rid of. The best and quickest way is to go to bed and stay there if you can, with a bottle of "Boschee's Syrup" handy to insure a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning.

But if you can't stay in bed you must keep out of draughts, avoid sudden changes, eat sparingly of simple food and take occasional doses of Boschee's Syrup, which you can buy at any store where medicine is sold, a safe and efficient remedy, made in America for more than fifty years. Keep it handy.—Adv.

**Ouch!**  
The grocer gave his best customer was a bit rattled over something, so strove to be extra obliging and pleasant.

"I think," he said, blandly, "living is getting cheaper. For instance, a year ago them eggs would have cost you five cents more."

"A year ago," said the customer, "when these eggs were fresh, they would have been worth more."

**AMERICANS MAKING GOOD AT SIXTY-FIVE**  
Don't worry about old age. A sound mind is good at any age. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty and able to "do your bit" as when you were a young fellow.

Affections of the kidneys and bladder are among the leading causes of early or helpless age. Keep them clean and the other organs in working condition, and you will have nothing to fear.

Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that you are as good as the next fellow. Your spirits will be rejuvenated, your muscles strong and your mind keen enough for any task.

**GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules** will do the work. But be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are reliable and should help you, or your money will be refunded. For sale by most druggists. In sealed packages three sizes.—Adv.

Get busy and attend to business—but be sure it is your own business.

**THE HESS Pipeless Furnace**  
Warms a whole house from one register. No large cellar needed; no long pipes. No dirt and mess upstairs. Sanitary, Economical, Clean.  
**HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.**  
1216 Tacoma Building, Chicago or 42 Martin St., Milwaukee

**Grow Wheat in Western Canada**  
One Crop Often Pays for the Land  
Western Canada offers the greatest advantage to home seekers. Large profits are assured. You can buy on easy payment terms.  
**Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre**  
Land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to Grain Growing and Stock Raising.  
Through Western Canada offers land at the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and hogs will remain.  
Loans for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; splendid climate; low taxation (none on improvements); For particulars see location of land for sale, more, illustrated and reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or  
**GEO. A. HALL, 123 Second St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.**  
Canadian Government Agent

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ALL GOOD PLACES SERVE IT  
PURE RICH DELICIOUS  
THE CREAM OF CREAMS  
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**LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTES**  
"IT'S TOASTED"

**It's toasted**  
GET some today!  
You're going to call Lucky Strikes just right. Because Lucky Strike cigarettes give you the good, wholesome flavor of toasted Burley tobacco.  
Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co. In Use For Over Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**  
A helpful remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and for Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in infancy.  
The Castoria Company, NEW YORK, N. Y.

**SELECTS WHITE SOX TO CAPTURE CHAMPIONSHIP**  
"The White Sox will win the pennant in the American league," said Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics. "The Chicago players, collectively, are a smart crew" and with Cicotte pitching championship ball since the season started, and with some of the other twisters working in championship form, I do not see where New York or Cleveland will be able to beat Kid Gleason to the flag." Mack said he looked forward to seeing the Giants battle the White Sox for the world championship this fall.

**Witt Nursing Tender Nose.**  
Witt of the Athletics is sporting a tender nose. He and Amos Strunk collided while chasing a fly ball the other day and Amos' head cracked Witt on his frontpiece, causing the spilling of considerable blood.

**Arrange Training Quarters.**  
Chief Frank and Connie Mack are such old cronies they plan to train their teams together, according to Atlanta report, which says Frank has purchased a tract of land on Mississippi Sound and will fix up training grounds there.

**Same Old Squawk.**  
Manager Johnny Dobbis of New Orleans says the complaint about his pitchers using emery and other stuff on the ball is the same old squawk of beaten teams.

**Exchange of Compliments.**  
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## ANSWER QUESTIONS ON CO. BOND ISSUE

In several counties the County Board has voted to bond the county for highway improvement. Numerous inquiries have been received by the Commission asking for information on certain points of the bonding laws.

The Commission thought best to answer the questions collectively so that all in any county could avail themselves of authentic information which would place the voter in a position to vote intelligently on the question.

Question No. 1—In what body is authority vested regarding the issuance of highway bonds by a county?

Answer—In the County Board under the provision of Section 1317m-12.

Question No. 2—In what amount may a county bond for highway improvement?

Answer—A county may bond for highway purposes in an amount which with all other county indebtedness, shall not exceed 5 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the county. Thus, if a county's assessed valuation is \$30,000,000 and it has already bonded for \$500,000 for any purpose whatever, it may bond for \$5,000,000 only.

Question No. 3—May a county board by sole action of the board bond the county up to this limit?

Answer—It may not by its sole action. Highway bonds voted in any one year by a County Board in excess of two-fifths of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation are not valid unless the resolution providing for the bond issue is approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting thereon at a regular or special election called by the County Board under section 1317m-12a.

Question No. 4—May a County Board vote any highway bonds without the approval of a majority vote of the people?

Answer—It may vote highway bonds not in excess of two-fifths of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county in any one year, provided that the total amount of bonds outstanding at any one time, issued for this purpose by sole action of the County Board, shall not exceed 1 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the county. Thus, if a county has an assessed valuation of \$30,000,000, and will not exceed the 5 per cent debt limit by so doing, the County Board by its sole action may vote a bond issue of \$320,000 in any one year. Subsequent bonds may vote bonds up to two-fifths of 1 per cent each year, but outstanding bonds voted by sole action of the County Board may not exceed 1 per cent of the county's valuation at any time, or in this case cannot exceed \$300,000.

Question No. 5—Of what type are the bonds and how long do they run?

Answer—To quote the statute, the bonds are "non-taxable, semi-annual interest payment coupon bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, running not more than twenty years."

Question No. 6—Must the whole amount of the bonds be sold at the time they are ordered issued by the County Board?

Answer—Bonds are sold from year to year by order of the County Board in such amounts as are necessary to meet the requirements of construction. Thus, if the County Board orders a bond issue of \$2,000,000 and they wish to build the roads in five year period, expanding an equal amount each year, \$400,000 worth of bonds are sold each year.

Question No. 7—When does the interest begin on these bonds?

Answer—From the date of sale only. If \$400,000 worth of bonds were sold in 1919, interest would begin on \$400,000 worth were sold in 1920, interest would begin on \$400,000 in 1920.

Question No. 8—What rate of interest do the bonds bear?

Answer—The interest rate under the law cannot exceed 6 per cent, and must be paid semi-annually.

Question No. 9—Can bonds be sold for less than par?

Answer—Bonds cannot be sold for less than par. They may be sold above par, and if sold above par, the premium increases the fund available for construction to that extent. For instance, if \$400,000 worth of bonds were sold for \$410,000, this would mean there would be \$10,000 more available for construction, which practically means decreasing the amount of interest paid. The bonds are non-taxable but the interest received thereon must be reported under the state income tax law.

Question No. 10—Can bonds be sold for less than par?

Answer—Bonds cannot be sold for less than par. They may be sold above par, and if sold above par, the premium increases the fund available for construction to that extent. For instance, if \$400,000 worth of bonds were sold for \$410,000, this would mean there would be \$10,000 more available for construction, which practically means decreasing the amount of interest paid. The bonds are non-taxable but the interest received thereon must be reported under the state income tax law.

Question No. 11—What procedure is necessary in issuing bonds?

Answer—They are ordered issued by a resolution of the County Board at a regular or special meeting called for the purpose. The resolution authorizing the bond issue shall name the total amount of the bond issue, the amount of each bond the time and place of payment of the principal and interest, and the manner in which the bonds shall be sold. The resolution must also provide for a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due and sufficient to pay the principal within the time fixed for maturity. The bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of the County Board and by the County Clerk.

Question No. 12—Who determines upon what roads the proceeds of the bond issue shall be spent?

Answer—This is determined by the County Board in the resolution ordering the bond issue. Under the statute, this resolution must specify the roads upon which the funds received through the sale of bonds shall be spent.

Question No. 13—Who determines where and when the construction shall be done from year to year?

Answer—The County Board, subject to the approval of the Wisconsin Highway Commission.

Question No. 14—Does a county receive its State Aid if it bonds?

Answer—The county receives its State Aid each year, and this may be utilized to retire the bonds or for construction if the county board so determines. Where bond issue expenditures are confined to the State Trunk Highway System, the 50 per cent of State Aid only can be used to retire bonds. Where portions of the system of prospective State Aid

highways other than the State Trunk Highway are included in the roads to be built under the bond issue, the second 50 per cent of State Aid may be used to retire bonds sold to pay for such construction.

Question No. 15—Does a county receive Federal Aid if it bonds?

Answer—It does, but Federal funds must be used only for construction on the State Trunk Highway system.

Question No. 16—May the county charge any portion of the cost to the local units, such as townships, cities and villages?

Answer—The County Board, in its discretion, may assess not to exceed 40 per cent of the county's share of the cost of any road to the local unit in which such road lies. The county's share of the cost in construction to be 60 per cent of the total cost of the road. Therefore any unit of government may be assessed up to 24 per cent of the total cost of the road, but no more. The county clerk is then required to levy against each unit of government the amount of special assessment the County Board provides that each unit shall bear. If the amount of special assessment shall produce a tax in excess of one-half mill in any one year upon the local equalized assessed valuation of any unit of government, the County Board shall arrange to assess annually against such unit a sum that reduces such tax to one-half mill or less each year, until the total amount is paid. The money received by the county from such special assessment each year shall be used to retire bonds.

Question No. 17—Where a county bonds and builds a complete system of high type roads, and that county is entitled to receive from the state trunk highway maintenance fund more than is needed to maintain this type of road, what becomes of the funds not required for maintenance?

Answer—Any funds not needed for the adequate maintenance of the state trunk highway system in the county, will on order of the Wisconsin Highway Commission, be paid to the county by the State Treasurer and must be used to retire bonds or pay the interest on them.

Question No. 18—May a County Board vote any highway bonds without the approval of a majority vote of the people?

Answer—It may vote highway bonds not in excess of two-fifths of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county in any one year, provided that the total amount of bonds outstanding at any one time, issued for this purpose by sole action of the County Board, shall not exceed 1 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the county. Thus, if a county has an assessed valuation of \$30,000,000, and will not exceed the 5 per cent debt limit by so doing, the County Board by its sole action may vote a bond issue of \$320,000 in any one year. Subsequent bonds may vote bonds up to two-fifths of 1 per cent each year, but outstanding bonds voted by sole action of the County Board may not exceed 1 per cent of the county's valuation at any time, or in this case cannot exceed \$300,000.

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Answer—To quote the statute, the bonds are "non-taxable, semi-annual interest payment coupon bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, running not more than twenty years."

Question No. 20—Must the whole amount of the bonds be sold at the time they are ordered issued by the County Board?

Answer—Bonds are sold from year to year by order of the County Board in such amounts as are necessary to meet the requirements of construction. Thus, if the County Board orders a bond issue of \$2,000,000 and they wish to build the roads in five year period, expanding an equal amount each year, \$400,000 worth of bonds are sold each year.

Question No. 21—When does the interest begin on these bonds?

Answer—From the date of sale only. If \$400,000 worth of bonds were sold in 1919, interest would begin on \$400,000 worth were sold in 1920, interest would begin on \$400,000 in 1920.

Question No. 22—What rate of interest do the bonds bear?

Answer—The interest rate under the law cannot exceed 6 per cent, and must be paid semi-annually.

Question No. 23—Can bonds be sold for less than par?

Answer—Bonds cannot be sold for less than par. They may be sold above par, and if sold above par, the premium increases the fund available for construction to that extent. For instance, if \$400,000 worth of bonds were sold for \$410,000, this would mean there would be \$10,000 more available for construction, which practically means decreasing the amount of interest paid. The bonds are non-taxable but the interest received thereon must be reported under the state income tax law.

Question No. 24—What procedure is necessary in issuing bonds?

Answer—They are ordered issued by a resolution of the County Board at a regular or special meeting called for the purpose. The resolution authorizing the bond issue shall name the total amount of the bond issue, the amount of each bond the time and place of payment of the principal and interest, and the manner in which the bonds shall be sold. The resolution must also provide for a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due and sufficient to pay the principal within the time fixed for maturity. The bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of the County Board and by the County Clerk.

Question No. 25—Who determines upon what roads the proceeds of the bond issue shall be spent?

Answer—This is determined by the County Board in the resolution ordering the bond issue. Under the statute, this resolution must specify the roads upon which the funds received through the sale of bonds shall be spent.

Question No. 26—Who determines where and when the construction shall be done from year to year?

Answer—The County Board, subject to the approval of the Wisconsin Highway Commission.

Question No. 27—Does a county receive its State Aid if it bonds?

Answer—The county receives its State Aid each year, and this may be utilized to retire the bonds or for construction if the county board so determines. Where bond issue expenditures are confined to the State Trunk Highway System, the 50 per cent of State Aid only can be used to retire bonds. Where portions of the system of prospective State Aid

highways other than the State Trunk Highway are included in the roads to be built under the bond issue, the second 50 per cent of State Aid may be used to retire bonds sold to pay for such construction.

Question No. 28—Does a county receive Federal Aid if it bonds?

Answer—It does, but Federal funds must be used only for construction on the State Trunk Highway system.

Question No. 29—May the county charge any portion of the cost to the local units, such as townships, cities and villages?

Answer—The County Board, in its discretion, may assess not to exceed 40 per cent of the county's share of the cost of any road to the local unit in which such road lies. The county's share of the cost in construction to be 60 per cent of the total cost of the road. Therefore any unit of government may be assessed up to 24 per cent of the total cost of the road, but no more. The county clerk is then required to levy against each unit of government the amount of special assessment the County Board provides that each unit shall bear. If the amount of special assessment shall produce a tax in excess of one-half mill in any one year upon the local equalized assessed valuation of any unit of government, the County Board shall arrange to assess annually against such unit a sum that reduces such tax to one-half mill or less each year, until the total amount is paid. The money received by the county from such special assessment each year shall be used to retire bonds.

Question No. 30—Where a county bonds and builds a complete system of high type roads, and that county is entitled to receive from the state trunk highway maintenance fund more than is needed to maintain this type of road, what becomes of the funds not required for maintenance?

Answer—Any funds not needed for the adequate maintenance of the state trunk highway system in the county, will on order of the Wisconsin Highway Commission, be paid to the county by the State Treasurer and must be used to retire bonds or pay the interest on them.

Question No. 31—May a County Board vote any highway bonds without the approval of a majority vote of the people?

Answer—It may vote highway bonds not in excess of two-fifths of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county in any one year, provided that the total amount of bonds outstanding at any one time, issued for this purpose by sole action of the County Board, shall not exceed 1 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the county. Thus, if a county has an assessed valuation of \$30,000,000, and will not exceed the 5 per cent debt limit by so doing, the County Board by its sole action may vote a bond issue of \$320,000 in any one year. Subsequent bonds may vote bonds up to two-fifths of 1 per cent each year, but outstanding bonds voted by sole action of the County Board may not exceed 1 per cent of the county's valuation at any time, or in this case cannot exceed \$300,000.

Question No. 32—Of what type are the bonds and how long do they run?

Answer—To quote the statute, the bonds are "non-taxable, semi-annual interest payment coupon bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, running not more than twenty years."

**RUDOLPH**  
Messrs. Will and Arthur Imig, of Neillsville, owners of the Pinyan farm, which has a stock 1000 head of Holsteins, were visitors over Sunday with their brother, C. H. Imig, of Iowa Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fuller were among the many Rudolph people who attended the Wausau Fair this week.

N. G. Ratelle sold two lots 50 feet x 100 ft. the past week. One to John B. Akey adjoining John Wilkins place and the other to Louis Joosten adjoining John B. Akey. Workmen are at work digging the cellars and as soon as they are done Nick Ratelle will move the cement for the foundation and when that is completed the Hainsville crew of carpenters from Pittsville will erect the buildings.

Mrs. W. J. Clark departed Thursday in company with the Arthur Rockwood family of Grand Rapids in the Rockwood car for a week's visit in Ladysmith with the Irvin Whitmore family.

Mrs. Mickey of St. Paul spent several days at the home of her brother Joe Peters. She was a former resident of this place as they use to live on the Dornhorst farm.

Miss Violet Mullenbach of Fond du Lac is visiting her sister, Mrs. John K. Blonien.

The telegraph service has been installed in the depot.

Myron Reihart has a new Brunswick talking machine.

Last Monday Fr. Wagner departed for Prairie du Chien on a retreat. Martin Joosten accompanied him and will stop at Rochester, Minn., to see the Mayo Bros. in regard to his health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Joosten, son, Mark and daughter Mary left Wednesday morning for a trip to Little Chute and Green Bay.

Last Saturday Louis Livernash received word that his brother, Win, had passed away at his home in McKean, Wash. after an illness of last April, having suffered a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Livernash was born in Grand Rapids, Wis. Aug. 27th, 1862 and would have been 67 years old had he lived until the 27th. When he was six weeks old his parents moved to Rudolph where he was reared to manhood and made this place his home until five years ago when they moved to Washington. He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife and six children, 2 boys and 4 girls, one son died about a year ago. He has many relatives and friends in this part of the country who will be sorry to hear of his death. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved relatives.

School will begin Tuesday, Sept. 2 at both the graded and Parochial schools.

Next Sunday evening there will be a picnic on the lawn of Mrs. Adams, given by the Young Ladies Sodality of the St. Philomena's church for the new church fund. Each lady is requested to bring a pie and it will be auctioned off. Refreshments will be served.

Otto Hornum is moving to Molineo this week where he will make his future home.

The section men had a narrow escape last Friday morning as they started to work going north with engine going south rounded the curve north of the depot and the men saw it in time to jump for their lives and the motor car, tools and dinner pails were all smashed to pieces.

**ALTDORF**  
Messrs. Brod, are putting their buildings who is next?

John Arnold and crew are grading the roads near the canal.

Louise Klingensmith who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Lindow returned to her home at Plymouth Tuesday.

Will Sean has been helping John Wilhelm get in his grain.

Joe Schiller purchased a new Ford automobile last week.

Harry Lindow has gone home where he will attend school this year.

Peter Wirtz has gone to Racine to work in the Mitchell garage.

Wm. Lindow was at Plymouth last week where he had his tonsils removed.

Mrs. Mary Toussaint who has been making an extended visit at the O. J. Lou home has returned to her home in Milwaukee.

Miss L. D. Miller of Muscatine, Iowa, was a visitor here last week. The family intend to move back to their farm this fall. She says no place like Wood County.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Treasor and Anna Huser took an auto trip to Shobogan and other places this week.

Be sure to vote yes on the good roads question next Tuesday. It surely is a good thing when we can get permanent roads that can be used all the year for a trifle less than two mills on the dollar and where we are now paying from two to three mills every year to try and keep up our dirt roads that are passable for three or four months a year, provided the weather conditions are just right.

Miss C. E. Anderson and daughter Miss Virginia and son, Charles Edward left for Milwaukee on Monday morning called there by the passing away of the mother of Mr. Anderson.

Miss Adeline Wilcox and some house guests took a trip to Columbia the first of the week expecting to return on Tuesday.

Wm. Caldwell expects to leave for his native land about Sept. 30th and will continue to preach in the Presbyterian church until time for him to sail.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Williams and children, Mrs. Romanzo Parks and Messrs. Wm. Caldwell, Glenn Lounsbury and C. D. McLaughlin attended the district S. S. convention for the northern part of the county on Friday last and report a very good time indeed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Becker returned home Tuesday last after a stay of some time at their son, Tom's in Argon.

Mr. Richard Townsend and Mrs. George Wetherly went to Milladore on Tuesday with B. W. Gates on a shopping tour. The family of Chicago were at the Gustave Manthol home last week. They are the recent purchasers of the Parfitt place.

**LOCAL ITEMS**  
Messrs. Elizabeth and Annetta Latus are visiting at Stevens Point.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald of Milwaukee is visiting with her father, Matt Derricks.

Miss Ruth Erdman has returned from a visit at the F. W. Gornick home at Wausau.

S. V. Howard left Thursday morning for Trout Lake where he will spend several days.

Miss Christena and Mae Benson attended the Wausau fair on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Theo. Benson departed for Milwaukee on Wednesday where he expects to find employment.

Miss Evelyn Fahrner leaves next week for Bethel where she will teach again for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Heiman Pribbanow departed on Wednesday for Milwaukee to visit several weeks with her sons.

Miss Pearl Paulsen departed on Tuesday for South Dakota where she will be employed in a millinery store.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller and Dean Brandage expect to leave the latter part of the week for Trout Lake, where they will spend several days.

Wanted a milliner to trim rough sailors. See Sherman Kelly Stock Co. at Daly's Theatre Monday Sept. 1st.

Miss Lillian Steinberg and sister, Mrs. Joe Epstein have returned from a weeks purchasing trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnston and son, James, went up to Wausau on Wednesday to visit with relatives a few days and take in the fair.

Miss Elizabeth Murgatroyd, son John, and daughter, Mary, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with relatives at Vesper.

Dean Drundage of Washington, D. C., arrived in the city Wednesday, intending to spend his vacation here. Dean is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Brazeau, who had been at Port Arthur, Ontario, for several days where they visited with friends, returned to their home in this city last Thursday. While up in that country Mr. Brazeau did some fishing in Nipigon River and succeeded in landing a 5 1/2 pound speckled trout that measured 23 inches in length.

W. F. Arnold of St. Paul, federal land bank appraiser was in the city on Monday and in company with Peter Condo of Seneca, president of the Wood County association they visited farms near Pittsville and Arpin. They report many farmers interested in the association and that crops are looking fine.

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George Nash, Harold Hill, George Corvieu and Earl Rosert left Thursday morning for Trout Lake where they will spend several days camping.

Miss Gertrude Philco departed today for Silver Lake, Minn., where she will teach the ensuing year. Miss Dolores Ward departed for Montana where she will teach.

## SATURDAY SPECIALS

A FEW OF OUR MANY BARGAINS

White Borax Naphtha Soap, 5 bars ..... 28c  
Silver Buckle Brooms each ..... 45c  
Libby's No. 2 cans Pork and Beans ..... 13c  
Fruit Nectar per bottle ..... 25c  
Matches per box ..... 5c  
Good Tea per pound ..... 35c  
Large Bottle Vanilla ..... 20c  
Runkel's Cocoa per can ..... 24c  
Runkel's Chocolate one-half pound ..... 20c  
Tablets assorted each ..... 5c  
Lead Pencils each ..... 3c  
Men's Four in Hand Ties ..... 48c  
Boys Belts each ..... 25c  
Ladies Hose, per pair ..... 15c

CALL AND SEE US

**W. G. HENKE CO.**  
East Side Market Square. Grand Rapids, Wis.

## SOCIAL DANCE, SENECA CORNERS

Saturday Evening, August 30th.

Music by Matthews Orchestra. Tickets Six Bits

Everybody is Cordially Invited.

## Beat The High Cost of Living by Buying Here!

You Will Find Special Bargains in Every Department!

All our Specials are High Quality. It will pay you to buy. While in our store see our New Fall Stock which is arriving daily.

## Boys' School Suits and Clothing

Wise mothers know that healthy boys give their clothes the hardest use. They find our double seat and double kneed suits stand the racket.

Biggest and Best Assortment

awaits your approval. Models are waist lines and belted—long pointed lapels. Skirt effect just like mens—brown, grey, green and blue mixtures, at

**\$6.25 to \$14.50**

Compare our prices on Boys Blouses at

**35c, 75c, \$1.25**

Boys Caps at 75c, 1.50

Special—We have a broken lot of well built Boys Suits at **\$5.25.**

SEE THEM!

## School Shoe Sale Saturday

---it's Yours

"Protection for your Liberty Bonds" is a folder prepared for you. It tells you how to care for your Liberty Bonds.

It explains to you that by depositing them with the First National Bank you will be free from annoyance and worry of caring for them at home.

It shows you how you are relieved of clipping coupons and collecting interest when due.



## GUARD AND STRIKER HAD FISTIC BATTLE

James J. Gibbons, who gave his home address as Chicago, was arrested in Judge Getts court Monday morning charged with assault and battery upon the person of Hugo Leloff, of the South Side, one of the striking employees of the Nekosna-Edwards company. Gibbons is a guard employed by the company and has been guarding the company property in the vicinity of the hotel in Port Edwards.

According to the story the strikers tell, Leloff had gone down to the hotel in Port Edwards, taking two strike breakers with him, who had quit their jobs and who were going to the hotel to get their suitcases. It is said that upon reaching the hotel Leloff ran onto the sidewalk, where his engine died. The guard ordered him off the company property, following which the two men had a short argument. The strikers claim that the guard jumped into the car and started to beat Leloff without cause, the arrest following. When arraigned in court Gibbons pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned for two weeks.

Conditions at Port Edwards and Nekosna have remained about the same, and while Sheriff Bluet has placed several deputies down there numerous conflicts have occurred between the strikers and employees. The mill at Port Edwards started operations Monday, and according to the men some paper was manufactured. A large sheet of paper was hung on the company fence Tuesday morning, a message to the strikers stating that the paper had been manufactured on Monday at the mill in Port Edwards. The crew at the mill is composed of men who had returned to work and a large number of the imported strike breakers. It is stated that the imported men are not very consistent workers and that the company is having trouble in getting the men to stay on the job more than a few days at a time.

## AUBURNDALE MAN LANDS WAUTOMA ROAD CONTRACT

August Mews, of Auburndale, was awarded the contract for regrading and surfacing the Wautoma-Red Granite road by the Waukegan county board last week, when they raised their appropriation from \$32,000 to \$36,400 to meet the figure which Mews offered to do the work for. The contract calls for grading and surfacing sandy portions of a ten mile stretch of road between the two Waukegan county towns. Several concrete culverts will have to be installed.

The county board down there appropriated \$32,000 to do this work at their last session, that being the estimated cost of the work at that time. However, with the increased cost of materials and labor they found that all bidders were considerably above that figure, and held a special meeting last week to meet the figure given by Mr. Mews, which was the lowest bid entered on the road.

Work on the Plover road has been tied up thru a general shortage of materials caused by the rail strike, the result being that unless materials begin to come thru before very long it will be impossible to complete the work out there this year. Fred Bossert, who has the contract, is now working on a contract up at Marshfield and is tied up thru lack of material. The work of grading the Plover road has been carried on right along and as soon as the materials are received to permit the completion of the Marshfield contract Mr. Bossert expects to start laying concrete on the Plover road.

Mr. Bossert started work on new eight foot concrete culvert on the Plover road near the Biron corner, where a small creek crosses the road the first of the week, closing this road up to traffic.

—Speltz Bros. will play at Rudolph Friday, August 22nd.

## WANT COLUMN

Advertisements in the want column cost 10 cents per line. Count 6 words to the line and send the money with the order when possible as it saves bookkeeping.

**FOR RENT**—Suit of three rooms, two bed rooms and kitchen, furnished to accommodate four students. Inquire at 218 3rd St. S. Phone 749.

**FOR SALE**—Milwaukee, 6 roll corn shredder. Good condition. C. S. Lowe. Babcock.

**ROOMS FOR RENT**—Phone Red 555 444 Roosevelt St. O. T. Clark.

**WANTED TO BUY**—I will buy any kind of second hand cars if the price is right. Come and see me if you want to sell. I get the results, Fred Zwicke, 61 Rosencrantz St., Phone 949.

**FOR SALE**—Pedigree Rye for seed. A sample can be seen at the Tribune office. John Zeaman, Nekosna R. D. 1.

**FOR RENT**—Furnished rooms, also rooms for light housekeeping, Mrs. Richard Johnston, Second St. S. 21\*

**FOR RENT**—144 acre farm 10 miles south of Grand Rapids on Portage road, good buildings, 72 acres clear Jacob Brach, New Rome, Wis. 21\*

**FOR SALE**—10x24 Vesper Stave Silo, will sell at a bargain. Frank H. Lietzke, Grand Rapids, R. R. 5. 21\*

## MARKET REPORT

Spring Roosters	25c
Hens	22c
Geese	17c
Hides	20-22c
Beef, dressed	15-16c
Beef, dressed	14-15c
Veal	20-22c
Eggs	36c
Butter	42-47c
Hay, Timothy	\$22.00-\$24.00
Bran cwt.	\$2.35
Middlings	\$3.00
Old Rye	\$1.30
New Rye	\$1.30
Buckwheat, per cwt.	\$2.00
Wheat Flour	\$13.70
Oats	72c
Rye Flour	\$8.70

## LOCAL ITEMS

Miss Rosa Baer of Hilbert is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Niles.

Miss Edith Johnson returned the first of the week from Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—5 acres of land and good buildings just outside city limits. Mrs. Peter Frohnen. 31\*

Walter L. Wood drove to Milwaukee with P. C. Daly on Tuesday, expecting to spend two or three days down there.

Mrs. Peter Doyle of Medford, returned to her home Thursday after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Nels Johnson.

Miss Helen Johnson returned Tuesday from Chicago where she has spent several weeks. She also visited relatives in Milwaukee before returning.

## SALE

### on Inner Tubes

We have a big supply of inner tubes that we are going to sell at a big discount.

AUGUST 22nd and 23rd

These tubes will be sold at the following cash prices:

30x3	\$2.25
30x3 1/2	\$2.55
32x3 1/2	\$2.80
31x4	\$3.20
32x4	\$3.40
33x4	\$3.50
34x4	\$3.65
34x4 1/2	\$4.50
35x4 1/2	\$4.70
36x4	\$4.80
36x4 1/2	\$4.90
35x5	\$5.15
37x5	\$5.25

5% Discount On All Tires

Wood County Tire Co.

Second St. East Side

Mrs. A. L. Arpin of Florence, La., is visiting at the Mrs. John Arpin, Sr., home.

C. S. Lowe, of Babcock, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Judge Edw. N. Pomainville has purchased a new Buick touring car thru the Schill agency.

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Mrs. A. L. Arpin of Florence, La., is visiting at the Mrs. John Arpin, Sr., home.

C. S. Lowe, of Babcock, was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Judge Edw. N. Pomainville has purchased a new Buick touring car thru the Schill agency.

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HIGH PRICES DECLARED TO BE ARTIFICIAL

President Addresses Congress on Subject of High Cost of Living.

LAW IS NOT ADEQUATE

Chief Executive Declares "Vicious Practices" Are Responsible for Perilous Situation Which Faces the Nation—Makes Important Recommendations.

Washington. — Addressing congress and proposing remedies to check the high cost of living, President Wilson declared that existing laws were inadequate and that high prices were not justified by shortage of supplies, present or prospective, but were created in many cases "artificially and deliberately" by "vicious practices."

The president recommended that the food control act be extended to cover the entire food supply, and that congress exclude from interstate as well as intrastate shipments goods which did not comply with its provisions.

His address was as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living, and to urge upon you the imperative force of which I am capable the legislative measures which must be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down.

The prices of the people of this country are paid for everything that is necessary for them to live in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law.

Profiteers Lawbreakers. Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal, and those who employ them are in violation of the law. I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living, and to urge upon you the imperative force of which I am capable the legislative measures which must be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down.

Conditions Not "Natural." There are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar, but which are not natural, and which are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law.

Must Know Terms of Peace. There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying of systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no certain restoration of life to depend on a hopeful attempt at reconstruction or proper reassembling of the displaced elements of enterprise until peace has been established, and, as far as possible, guaranteed. Our national life has no doubt been less radically disturbed and dismembered than the national life of any other people, and the most direct and direct affected with all its terrible ravaging and destructive force but it has been nevertheless profoundly affected and disarranged and our industries, our credits, our productive capacity, are perished.

ALL TAKE EXCESSIVE PROFITS Federal Trade Commission Makes Public Facts Concerning Present High Prices of Shoes.

Washington. — The federal trade commission, which recently conducted an investigation into the leather industry, inquiring especially into the prices of shoes, made public a summary of its report to congress.

In its introduction to the summary the commission says:

EXPORTS GREATEST IN HISTORY

We are just now shipping more goods out of our ports to foreign markets than at any time in our history. The fact is, however, that the volume of our exports will have on supplies and prices. It is impossible to predict how long this situation will last, but it is certain that the volume of our exports will have on supplies and prices.

Europe Must Know Situation. "Europe will not, cannot recoup her capital or put her restless, distracted people to work until she knows the situation in which she stands in respect to peace; and what we will do for her the chief question upon which her quietude of mind and her peace of mind depend. While there is any possibility that the peace terms may be changed or may be held long in abeyance, there may be no enforced division of opinion among the powers associated against Germany. It is idle to look for permanent relief.

Immediate Relief Measures. By way of immediate relief, surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the United States should be sold at once, and the proceeds should be used to purchase food and clothing for the people of the United States. This is a measure which should be taken at once, and the proceeds should be used to purchase food and clothing for the people of the United States.

Significant Facts Quoted. Some very interesting and significant facts with regard to stocks and bonds and the use of prices in the face of abundance of goods are disclosed by the inquiry of the department of agriculture and the department of the interior and the federal trade commission.

Would Have Prices Plainly Marked. I would also recommend that it be required that all goods be plainly marked with the price at which they are sold, and that the price be marked in such a way as to be easily understood by the consumer.

Law Would Do Much. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much-needed reforms in the business of the country, and in the methods of competition which are engaged in it; but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the one which is most urgent, and which is to lower the cost of living.

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CARNEGIE DIES AT LENOX, MASS.

Steel Leader Succumbs From Pneumonia at Summer Home, "Shadow Brook."

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 11.—Andrew Carnegie died at his summer home, "Shadow Brook," here at 7 o'clock this morning. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia.

Chicago Strike Ends STOCK YARDS QUIET WHEN SOLDIERS ARE WITHDRAWN.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Conditions in the stock yards district appeared to be normal on a normal basis following the withdrawal of the police and deputy sheriffs from guard duty in the district. Numbers of Sunday shift workers, who previously walked out, returned to work. No trouble of any kind was experienced.

Wilson Shows League Plan Tells Senators Original American Proposal Contained Nothing About the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The original American draft of the League of Nations covenant, sent to the senate for ratification, contains several provisions widely differing from the league covenant as adopted at Paris.

Trains Kill Eight in Autos Chicagoans Said to Have Ignored Signs of Flagman at Lawton, Mich.

Lawton, Mich., Aug. 12.—Ignoring warning signals from a flagman, Hyman Polakow, 50, drove his automobile onto the railroad tracks in front of a fast mail train at a crossing on Main street here. Five persons were instantly killed as a result. Polakow, his nephew Arthur, aged 5, son of Samuel Polakow of Chicago, Mrs. Rosa Silverstein and her two daughters, Irene, 11, and Beatrice, aged 7, were the victims.

Attack Jews in Budapest Many Are Beaten in the Streets—Country Swept Bare of Food by Rumanians.

Budapest, Aug. 11.—The Rumanians have swept the country bare of provisions for miles around Budapest. The American food mission at Vienna, in response to urgent appeals, has undertaken to feed the school children of Budapest.

PLUMB ACCUSES 18 BIG RAILROADS

House Committee Told That Roads Gave Away Huge Stock Bonuses.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Chargers that 18 representative railroads improperly gave away stock bonuses aggregating \$400,414,000 from 1900 to 1910 and have paid millions in dividends on these bonuses were made before the house interstate commerce committee by Glenn B. Plumb of Chicago, author of the Plumb plan for tripartite control of the roads.

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MISS CORNELIA HILL

Conditions in Serbia are improving, according to Miss Cornelia Hill, a Red Cross worker who has returned to her home in Washington. Miss Hill was one of the first American women drafted into service in Monastir, the second largest city in Serbia. Three American Red Cross workers made dresses, sheets, pillowcases and socks to relieve a war-ravaged people.

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GRAPE JUICE EXEMPT

ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT ALCOHOL LIMIT.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Prohibition enforcement legislation advanced another step in congress when the senate judiciary committee began consideration of the bill passed by the house last June as revised by a subcommittee.

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RACE RIOTS HURT OUR REPUTATION

OUTBREAK IN WASHINGTON BAD FOR CITY THAT IS PULPIT OF WORLD PEACE.

MANY EXPLANATIONS GIVEN

Most Reasonable Is That Nerves of the People Are on Edge—Military Discipline Speedily Restored Among Men in Uniform.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, D.C., July 10.—The capital of the United States, which has been the scene of race riots, with this city has been looked to in a sense as the pulpit of peace for all people, its own citizens have been at one another's throats. It is possible that Mexico and some of the far eastern countries will look at the spectacle with something like ironic amusement.

Scores of reasons have been advanced for the outbreak. None of them seems exactly to fit the case, but perhaps the nearest one is that the nerves of the people are on edge, and that it has taken only a little noise to send them beyond control. The riots began on Sunday night, when the only weapons used were fists. Comparatively little harm was done. Some soldiers took part in the initial disturbances, but discipline soon took them out of the field. The truth had been fired, however, and even the face of military and police authority men and women battled in the streets and alleys and even in the houses of this town which usually is a place of stately dignity.

There are men in Washington who are in a position to trace the effects to their causes who say that the resentment of the people against what they have called too drastic punishments for military and civil offenses during the war has had its natural result.

The men who hold to this view say that soldiers and civilians have been led to believe that, because of the temper of the people toward what they call excessive punishments, some of the soldiers of the service and some civilians thought that hereafter only light punishments would be meted out for heavy offenses, and that this feeling has made men willing to engage in riots of the kind which have occurred in the capital of the country.

Probably Due to "Nerves."

There may be something in this, but contact with the soldiers in the American expeditionary forces and with those already returned to this country, and also with the war veterans in this city, leads one to think that the real cause of the trouble is superstitious nerves made so by war conditions which have produced an unusual atmosphere, and in which the soldiers and civilians have been forced to live.

On the first night of the trouble some men in uniform took part in the disturbances, but military discipline soon prevailed and the men who were violating the law became later foremost in attempts to uphold it. Under the guidance and control of their officers they did the work. The minutely of the whole situation arose from the fact that in the absence of martial law under which civilians could be kept in their homes, crowds of curiosity seekers numbering thousands sought the scenes of trouble and became the means of further disturbances. Many entirely innocent persons, both white and colored, were injured during the continuance of the rioting. If these people had stayed at home the riots would have been reduced to a minimum and probably nothing would have happened after the first night's occurrence.

No Chance for Adjournment.

The prospect is for a continuous session of congress until late in the summer of 1920. Both Republicans and Democrats in house and senate declare freely, enough that there seems to be no chance to get away.

Of course the present session must end on the first Monday in next December, but as another session then will begin, the two in a sense will merge into one. This thing has happened before.

What is the reason for the prediction in legislative circles of another long driving session? There is not one reason, but a multiplicity of them which have come together to make the prospect for a continuous session bright, or black, as one chooses to view it.

The senate committee on foreign relations still has in its keeping the covenant of the League of Nations. The committee intends to study every feature of the document down to the minutest from rendering its report to the senate.

Debate May Last All Summer.

No one knows how long it will take to debate the covenant to a finish on the floor of the senate. Some of the leaders have said that snow will fly before the debate is in sight. Others expect the hope that the people will make their feelings in the matter felt so strongly one way or the other that an earlier result may be reached. It can be said, however, that the majority of the senators, whether they are for the league or against it, seem to be convinced that they have a long debating struggle ahead of them, and this feeling seems to be shared by the administration. If one may judge by what its advisers say.

Another reason for the belief that

The Gypsy's Revenge.

W. H. Campbell had his fortune told last week by one of the gypsies who have been in this neighborhood lately. While he was getting some gasoline at the Halsey garage, preparatory to a trip to Albany, he was approached by one of the fortune tellers, who asked for money. On his refusal to "come across" she told him he would have had luck all the rest of the day. And sure enough, he had gone only a short distance when the rear axle of his car broke.—Oregonian.

At Home.

The program at the Twentieth Century club was on Joan of Arc, her tortures and imprisonment. A small boy had been allowed to accompany his mother and had seemed much interested in the program. On the way home he said: "Take me again, mother. I like that Penitentiary club."—Cortoon Magazine.

Wheelbarrows in Africa.

The trade in wheelbarrows in South Africa in normal times averages between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually.

NEWS OF THE BADGER STATE

Madison—Dairy and Food Commissioner Weigle issued a warning to the public against paying an exorbitant price for a simple disinfectant. There is on the market in Wisconsin, according to Mr. Weigle, a much advertised article, which is being sold at \$2.50 a pound, to meet markets and homes for purifying refrigerators by burning a quantity in them. This product, as the chemical department of the dairy and food commission finds, is made up of equal parts of sulphur and charcoal, and the user can buy for 80 cents the two ingredients which he is asked to pay \$2.50 for.

Capital's Summer Loveliness.

Steady rain for two weeks failed to wash the beauty out of Washington. The capital's beauty is proof against everything except foul rain. Time and again efforts have been made by men to erect atrocities in the shape of buildings, statues and monuments of other kinds. Occasionally the attempts have succeeded, but in the main they have failed. The promise is that hereafter they will fail every time.

Washington today stands in mid-summer loveliness. The rains have helped rather than hurt, for while they have torn petals from many of the blossoms they have kept the leaves green and gleaming. It is a fair town today.

I have tried to find out what foreigners think of the city of Washington. There are men from foreign parts in this town who have visited nearly every capital of the old world, and some of whom were stationed in Europe. An Englishman is rather loath to admit that anything anywhere is finer than corresponding things in his own land. In times past he has been loath also as a rule to admit that America holds many things more beautiful, or more commendable, than the continent of Europe has to offer. Sincerely Englishmen in the past have felt obliged to champion the continent as well as their island.

"Most Beautiful of Capitals."

Not long ago I asked the correspondent of the greatest London newspaper, who had been in Washington for some time, what he thought of this city. He said: "It is the most beautiful capital in all the world." In the expressive, if inelegant, language of the boys, this was going some for an Englishman.

James Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, not long ago delivered an address on the city of Washington. It was packed with praise, but there was a thin interlarding of suggestion. Ambassador Bryce told so warmly toward this city he was afraid that in the city's expansion it was possible that man might allow it in part to be spoiled by incongruous buildings, or by the ruining of some of the wonderful vistas. He urged many things and his advice was followed, although it may be that the planners and planners of the growing city simply had several things in the visiting Britisher had loved them.

Washington is growing rapidly, but perhaps not so rapidly as to overlook the guidance and control of their officers they did the work. The minutely of the whole situation arose from the fact that in the absence of martial law under which civilians could be kept in their homes, crowds of curiosity seekers numbering thousands sought the scenes of trouble and became the means of further disturbances. Many entirely innocent persons, both white and colored, were injured during the continuance of the rioting. If these people had stayed at home the riots would have been reduced to a minimum and probably nothing would have happened after the first night's occurrence.

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Capital's Summer Loveliness.

Steady rain for two weeks failed to wash the beauty out of Washington. The capital's beauty is proof against everything except foul rain. Time and again efforts have been made by men to erect atrocities in the shape of buildings, statues and monuments of other kinds. Occasionally the attempts have succeeded, but in the main they have failed. The promise is that hereafter they will fail every time.

Washington today stands in mid-summer loveliness. The rains have helped rather than hurt, for while they have torn petals from many of the blossoms they have kept the leaves green and gleaming. It is a fair town today.

I have tried to find out what foreigners think of the city of Washington. There are men from foreign parts in this town who have visited nearly every capital of the old world, and some of whom were stationed in Europe. An Englishman is rather loath to admit that anything anywhere is finer than corresponding things in his own land. In times past he has been loath also as a rule to admit that America holds many things more beautiful, or more commendable, than the continent of Europe has to offer. Sincerely Englishmen in the past have felt obliged to champion the continent as well as their island.

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Washington is growing rapidly, but perhaps not so rapidly as to overlook the guidance and control of their officers they did the work. The minutely of the whole situation arose from the fact that in the absence of martial law under which civilians could be kept in their homes, crowds of curiosity seekers numbering thousands sought the scenes of trouble and became the means of further disturbances. Many entirely innocent persons, both white and colored, were injured during the continuance of the rioting. If these people had stayed at home the riots would have been reduced to a minimum and probably nothing would have happened after the first night's occurrence.

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Art in Fashion Is the Demand

Two women were discussing the subject of clothes. Said one: "Do you dress to please yourself or to please others?" "Why, to please others, of course," was the reply.

The questioner smiled. "Would you mind taking off that shirtwaist?" she said. "I have always despised it."

The silences which ensued was quite thick enough to feel. Perhaps, writes a prominent fashion correspondent, this little story illustrates the fatality of every attempt to please. Most of us, I am sure, dress the best we can with the means at hand—those means in the bank and those the manufacturers create. Now and then one comes across those radiant persons who not only dress to please themselves but succeed in pleasing every one else as well.

All Seek the Picturesque.

I know of no other word with which to describe the fashions of the hour than picturesque. To be picturesque seems to be the aim of all who make and those who wear feminine apparel. Certainly there is a quaintness and a charm about present moment modes which warrants the term. For instance, a certain little pale pink organdie just the first of lace puffs made together in a series of lace puffs, made by gathering a narrow band of insertion along the top and bottom edges and placing the puffs between spaces in the organdie.

Across the front there is drawn a little apron of the organdie likewise banded with these same quaint puffs and at one corner having a small pocket fashioned of the lace and tipped at the top with a deep red rose and a blue ribbon. The bodice has a fichu, quaint little sleeves of lace and organdie puffed like the skirt, and the blue ribbon and red rose appear coquettishly again at the side of the fichu where it crosses. The charming frock is not in the least fantastic or bizarre but picturesque to the last degree and is the sort of thing a young woman would look for her gayest moments.

It begins to look as if the waist is to disappear altogether—that is in the waistline, I mean, for the newest creations show not only no line where one's waist is but many gowns and houses have capes of lace or recordiole-plaided chiffon set over the shoulders, and entirely covering the upper part of the figure. This effect is achieved in a gown of black Spanish lace, the skirt of which has several lace dummies placed one above the other on a foundation of black satin. A deep fringe of burnt orange and silver beaded form what there is of the bodice and a tight cape of the lace buttons snugly around the neck and fits as smoothly as a cap over the



A very Frenchy trottetour costume.

It is an advance style, extremely chic, fascinating and neat. It combines French serge, shepherd plaid and white plaid.

than the velvety velours family. The embroidery is done by hand in the same shade as the dress material and the extremely heavy embroidery silk is used. By diligent efforts, with their long slender fingers, are lending all others at this time.

Sand and Tan Tones.

As comparison to the brown shades destined for early fall and winter wear sand and tan tones are often seen. There are, by the way, several new shades—fawn brown, which has a reddish cast; fawn, which is rust red; ponce blue and jade; Corinthe and Adriatic, also blues. The combination of brown and green is striking and unusual enough to please the most ardent searcher after novel effects. It is deftly done by placing strips of a jade green along a brown background and veiling the green strips with a thin fabric of brown or a heavy open mesh border, through which the green is looked.

White and midnight yellow also present a new color combination of which the possibilities are limitless. We learn that London is more interested just now in clothes for the debutantes than in all else—that is, London's smart world, for there are the accumulated debutantes of the past five years to be presented at this year's drawing rooms, since the English king and queen hold no social gatherings during the war.

Because of the vast number of young girls to appear before their majesties the regulation court costume with its long, long train, veil and Prince of Wales feathers will not be required this season at the several drawing rooms, but the London makers are creating wonderful afternoon costumes. Hence these lighter colored effects such as the tulle of marigold and white—so clearly are we over the top. It is only natural that the mode of their moments should reach us, too.

War Over Short Skirts and Sleeves.

Paris continues to wear its skirts and sleeves just as short as possible, and consequently we are having a gay little dressmakers' war in this land as to just the length for American skirts, for the "ten inches from the floor" rule has quite a many followers as has the five-inch adherents. It is said that many American buyers had ordered French dresses with lengthened skirts for the American trade, but when these arrived the general effect of the dress was impaired and the buyers followed the French designers' ideas.

Returning to the picturesque note so pervasive, the newest evening gowns for young women show only delicate veils entirely uninvolved by the slightest bit of color other than the dress itself.

Blouses of Linen.

Smart and attractive are tulle blouses of tan linen with the bands of heavy flamy, or blouses of crepe de chine made in the loose, cool and becoming tulle style.

brown shades have almost superseded the blues of the past season, so much so in fact that the brown is becoming quite as hard to find as the blue, which grows scarcer daily—and dearer, too. Brown, by the way, is the coming fall shade. Many of the Paris importations for street dresses of the chemise and one-piece effects show in the collection only two colors, in fact, brown and black.

The soft fabrics, such as crevetin, velours and kitten's ear, have pushed all others aside. Sergé, we hear, is to have a rest along with all of the kindred fabrics of surface rougher



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and the other woman, as well, need not hesitate to include it among her summer gowns. It may also be had in light blue and flesh-colored organdie with a navy blue sash.

For Small Girls.

The fancy for color combinations in children's dresses is very pronounced this summer. A white voile frock may be trimmed with ruffles of yellow, pink, green or blue voile or organdie, etc. The summer hats for children are the plain straw hats with small ribbon bands and bows or with small clusters of flowers or artificial fruit.

Glimpses of Net.

Glimpses and chemises are of extreme daintiness, net being the foundation of all the latest modes. Trimmed frequently with Valenciennes and venise, they are sometimes made entirely of either of these laces.

Avoid Hot Water.

Never use hot water in washing silks, as this destroys the luster of the silk.

BOY WINS LIFE BY POKER GAME

Stephen Scanlan Relates Hair-Raising Experience While in Mexico.

USE CORN FOR MONEY

Falls Into Hands of Martin Lopez, Most Bloodthirsty of Villain's Followers—Happy to Be Back in United States.

El Paso, Texas.—Stephen Scanlan, 15 years old, is the youngest soldier of fortune.

Steve has just tasted all the hair-breadth escape and "bite-the-dust" adventure you hoped to experience when you were his age and were thrilling to the dare-devil feats of Diamond Dick, Handsome Harry and Wild Bill.

Steve lives to tell how he played poker with Martin Lopez, most bloodthirsty of Villain's followers:

How he narrowly escaped execution against a "dobe wall."

How he scouted for the Mexican Federal troops; and—

How he was held by bandits.

All this he saw on the Rio Grande whether he had wandered in search of adventure when he ran away from his home town, the tame city of Providence, R. I.

Mexico Appeals to Adventurer.

Young Scanlan had read much about Mexico, and decided that was the country for him. Making his way to El Paso, he evaded the soldier and immigration authorities on both sides of the line, riding across the Rio Grande in a box car.

From Juarez he went south on a Chihuahua troop train, and at Mesquite he got his first thrill.

Villistas threatened to attack the train. When the bandits retreated Scanlan volunteered to sneak after them and do a bit of scouting for the federals. By way of appreciation, the federals loaded the train, leaving him to the mercy of the military police of the little town. He was being taken to jail as a Villista suspect when an interpreter happened along and secured the boy's release.

Rejoining the troops, Scanlan eventually arrived at Paria.

With an American boy's proper pride, Steve refused to act as a servant to a captain, and the officer in a



## Buy Silos Now!

We have on hand a few sizes of silos that we will sell at last years' prices.

We contracted for this material last winter on what has proven to be a low market. Since then prices have advanced considerably. We will give you the advantage of these contracts as long as our stock lasts.

If you have in mind building a Silo in the next year or two, come in and see us. It will be worth your time.

**KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.**

## UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

### Deposit Crop Money Here

Because, it will be absolutely safe and available at any time you need it.

Because, if deposited in an interest-bearing Savings Account or Certificate of Deposit it will earn more money for you.

Because, if advice or assistance is needed on matters pertaining to the use of money in business deals or investment, the services of experienced officials are always available.

**Bank of Grand Rapids**  
West Side

## "Listen!" says the Good Judge—

"And remember it, too."

The better the quality of your chew, the more you'll enjoy it.

You'll get more out of your tobacco money, too—you'll save part of it for something else. A small chew of this quality tobacco tastes good—and it lasts and lasts.

**THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW**  
put up in two styles

**RIGHT CUT** is a short-cut tobacco  
**W-B CUT** is a long fine-cut tobacco

For You, Sir



## May We Present You with a book on building?

There are nine books in the "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Library and you are as welcome as can be to any or all of them. These books show pictures and floor plans of 27 different buildings, houses, barns, home-made silos, and many others, and there is a coupon in each book good for real working plans, absolutely free for anything you want to build. Here is the list of books:

No. 1—Town Houses No. 4—Garages No. 7—Hog & Poultry Houses  
No. 2—Farm Houses No. 5—Ford Garages No. 8—Outbuildings  
No. 3—Special Barns No. 6—Concessions & Granaries No. 9—Household Silos

We want you to know about our good "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Lumber.

**THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS**  
(of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan) Offices at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.  
We spread the word news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER.

**SHINGLE RIGHT ONCE WITH WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES**  
and forget roofing troubles for good

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

### RUDOLPH

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pitz and guests Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Karnatz of Milwaukee returned Thursday evening from a week's visit in the northern part of the state near Ogdun.

Frances St. Dennis spent the past week in Wausau.

Bernice Ratelle returned Saturday from a few days visit with her sister in Grand Rapids.

A number from here attended the Winniegar Bros. shows in Grand Rapids the past week.

John Wilkins left last Wednesday for Big Bend, Wis., being called there by the death of his aunt, Mrs. E. D. Jackson, mother of Dr. J. A. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson was well known here, having always spent several weeks here in the fall during the years that Dr. Jackson lived here. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved relatives.

The Young Ladies Sodality of St. Philomena's church enjoyed a lawn fete and reception on the school lawn Sunday afternoon. Ice cream and cake was served and all report a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. Chas. Imig spent several days last week at Stettinville visiting her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alberts are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Prof. F. C. Chillard of Scandinavia, arrived here Saturday to visit his old friends. He will be remembered as teaching our graded school and left here a year ago last May and recently returned from overseas.

Spitz Orchestra played at Pottsville Saturday night for a dance.

Lloyd Ratelle accompanied them.

Andrew Johnson, an old resident of the town of Carson autoed here with his family from Hibbing, Minn., and after calling on his many old friends, departed Monday on their return trip.

The worst side ladies aid met with Mrs. Liza Raymo last Wednesday afternoon. It was a business meeting and Mrs. N. G. Ratelle was elected as president and Mrs. Peter Hart, secretary and treasurer.

A demonstration for the Went-over-all kitchen utensils was held and a very interesting talk was given. Mrs. N. G. Ratelle was the winner of the spider given away. A very nice lunch was served to about 30 ladies.

Mrs. Bat Sharkey of Grand Rapids is spending several days at the K. J. Marceau home.

Mrs. N. J. Richards of Grand Rapids spent a couple of days at the home of her brother, Elmer B. Croft.

Don St. Dennis who is working at the Dr. Frank Pomerville home in Grand Rapids is spending a week at home while Dr. and his family are visiting in Milwaukee.

Tuesday evening Miss Lois Akey entertained a party of young people at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Clark.

The thrashing machine is working in our midst this week.

Grandpa Dolan celebrated his 93rd birthday Friday, August 15th at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Dolan and Mrs. Hannah Akey of Grand Rapids were present to help celebrate their father's anniversary.

Marlin Nelson returned last Wednesday from a week's visit with his parents at Burlington. Mr. Nelson reports that that part of the state was suffering from a severe dry spell.

Spitz Bros. will play at Rudolph Friday, August 22nd.

### ALTDORF

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kruger, Mr. Shultz, Mrs. Agatha Johnson and Agatha Arnold of Grand Rapids visited at the John Arnold home on Thursday evening.

The Herman Zurlah family of Port Edwards and the John Zurlah family of Nekoosa and Agatha Arnold of Grand Rapids visited at the John Arnold home Sunday to see their baby boy.

### Along the Seneca Road

George Bongard returned to Richland Center last week after spending a few days at home.

Gladys Merriam left Tuesday morning for Lake Geneva where she will attend a Y. W. C. A. conference. After a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Walter Arnold, she will return to Cardville, Ill., to attend Blackburn university.

Natalie and Dorothea Merriam who have been spending the summer with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Merriam also left Tuesday and will return to their home in Ames, Iowa.

F. H. Beckman has sold his farm to Mr. Wagner from Illinois and expects to give possession soon.

Math Stelios and family of Grand Rapids were recent visitors at the P. Condo home.

The Rod Cross club met last week with Harold Peterson and spent a pleasant social evening.

### EAST NEKOOSA

Victor Black, of New Rome was seen on our streets Thursday.

Headmaster Walter Weaver, Geo. Winkler and Mrs. Elmer Miller were shoppers at Grand Rapids Thursday.

Bessie Gilbert spent Thursday and Friday with Misses Alma and Francis Winkler.

Mrs. John Kottush and two sons Joe of Milwaukee and Frank and Nellie of Necedah spent Sunday with the former's daughter, Mrs. George Winkler.

### VESPER

Miss Doris Gronemeyer visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Gronemeyer near here Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Goldsworthy was a business visitor in Grand Rapids on Monday.

Marlin Hoenelt was a business visitor in Grand Rapids Saturday of last week.

### SIGEL

Mrs. J. Knapp of Chicago arrived here on Saturday and will spend a few weeks visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lundberg.

Miss Minnie Erickson of Kenosha visited friends here last week.

Miss Esther Anderson has returned to Tomahawk where she will again be employed after spending a few days with home folks.

Rev. Monell and family of Merrill were guests at the Holstrom home a portion of last week.

Miss Anna Anderson of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at her home here.

A heavy electric storm passed through here on Friday morning.

A horse barn belonging to Mr. Hedlin was burnt to the ground.

Misses Caroline Johnson and Hilma Worland of Grand Rapids were guests at the Gust Hendrickson home last week.

Miss Irene Blomquist has secured employment at Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson and family spent Sunday with friends at Arpin.

Mrs. Robert Weock and children have returned to their home in Marinette, after spending some time at the home of Mrs. John Larson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Heden entertained a large number of people at a dinner at their home on Sunday.

A social afternoon followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Hendrickson and son, Chester will leave this week for Ironwood, Mich., where they will visit relatives for a few days.

Clement Nyström has secured employment at Shorpy.

John Jacobson is home from Manitowish where he has been employed.

Albert Sveta is having a new home built on his farm.

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### MEEHAN

Win Strong of Almond was calling on old acquaintances here part of last week.

Herman Pitcher from near Waupeca is spending a few days here at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pitcher.

Herman Lutz is remodeling his barn and erecting a larger and better building in the place of the old one which stood there.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Chusman returned last week from an extended visit near Lampson, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Slack. They were well pleased with the county up there.

Clyde Kinney who went out west to the state of Washington a few weeks ago is in a hospital out there having recently undergone two operations for appendicitis.

The ship that went from Grand Rapids to Stevens Point last Saturday passed directly over this burg and drew the attention of nearly everyone. Of course, most of us have seen such things before but to see an alrship passing over us on a business trip and on schedule time is something quite unusual just at present.

A good many from here are attending the Stevens Point fair this week.

There are two grain and potato buyers here at present. Henry Lutz is buying and using the Starks potato house and Geo. Cartmill is running the Carley house this year. Several car loads of rye has been shipped out potatoes are coming in rather slow.

Several auto loads from here journeyed down to Wild Rose and Waupeca last Sunday.

### BABCOCK

Miss Margaret Farrell came from her home in Milwaukee for a visit at the home of J. Q. Daniels.

R. E. Bendor's father came from Illinois for a visit with his son and family this week.

The Babcock school will begin the first of September with Miss Irma Heuer as principal and Miss Bantz as primary teacher.

The ladies of the Catholic church will meet at the home of Mrs. Anton Brost next Thursday P. M. Everybody come.

Miss Grace Daniels has returned to her duties at Montello after a pleasant vacation at his home at Pleasant Hill.

### PLOVER ROAD

Charlie Miller of Amherst is spending the week at the home of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter and family.

The ladies of the Moravian church of Keilmer met with Mrs. Peter Benson Wednesday afternoon. A large crowd was present and was enjoyed by all.

Robert Walter returned home from the hospital in Grand Rapids Thursday and is getting along nicely at this writing.

A number around here saw the aeroplane as it passed through here Saturday afternoon.

Miss Hazel Gross of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the John Walter home.

D. C. Metzger and family of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the H. Young home.

### PLEASANT HILL

Mrs. John Redmond from Necedah is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gabel and family.

Peter Hanson and children left Monday for Kaukauna where they will visit with relatives. On their way they will stop at the Lowell home near Weyauwega where they will make a short visit. They will make the trip by auto.

Ladies aid met Wednesday with Mrs. Chas. Peters.

Farmers are threshing in our vicinity now days.

Geo. Robinson left Monday for North Dakota where he will work.

Mrs. Geo. Andress is laid up these days with two broken ribs caused by falling down cellar.

### REMINGTON

Ramer Jansen returned home from Endon, Ill., where he had gone with the remains of his father for burial. Mr. Jansen died of dropsy about two weeks ago. Mr. Jansen was highly respected. He came to visit his son Ramer in May and his being in such poor health he could not make the trip back to his home in Illinois.

Much sympathy is felt for his two sons, Ramer Jansen of this place and Hiram Jansen of Endon, Ill. Deceased was 72 years of age.

Miss Bertha Miller of Grand Rapids is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sanger.

Miss Minnie White and J. F. Lowe visited relatives at Grand Rapids last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Armon were shopping at Pittsville on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregarious of Tomah were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Rutz several days.

J. W. Cary visited his brother at Plainfield last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sanger and baby visited the Dammie home at Dexterville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hass and children made a trip to Nekoosa in an auto on Sunday.

George Rodie of Rochester, Minn., and Herman Rodie of New York visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hass on Sunday.

Frederick Hass and wife of Rudolph were the guests of his brother, R. F. Hass the fore part of last week.

George Cary and daughter, Alice, drove thru here on Tuesday and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lowe. They intended to drive in their auto to Canada.

The grain crop was very good in this part of the country and corn is looking fine but the potato crop will fall short this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Christenson and children of Watons were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Armond couple of weeks. Mrs. Christenson being Mrs. Armon's niece.

Mrs. R. Mory and baby visited the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McCullough on Friday.

### SARATOGA

Mrs. Burns and little son who have been visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. C. Deltz departed for their home in Michigan.

Peter Pazurek, son of Mrs. Joe Namsenick arrived home from overseas last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Jensen entertained a large number of young people at a party last Thursday evening and everybody who attended report a fine time.

Mrs. L. Vogel of Milwaukee and Alex Burmeister of Grand Rapids visited at the Walter Burmeister home Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lundburg visited with friends at Arpin Sunday.

A large number of young people were entertained at the Axel Peterson home Friday evening and a good time was enjoyed by all who attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Lorenz and children departed for their home in Chicago after spending two weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lorenz.

Mrs. Ole Larson of Grand Rapids spent a couple of days with her sister last week.

### BIRON

The boys that went fishing Saturday and Sunday got back with a good string of trout. Williamson got 75, Sipe 68, Shearer 41. They made the catch in two days.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Sowers and daughter, Lucile who have been spending a week at the A. L. Akey home returned to Rudolph to spend some time before returning to their home in Chicago.

W. E. Beadle and his helpers put in a new stock tank for machine No. 2 one day. That was one more good job done to the mill here.

Leo Franks was in Grand Rapids one day on business.

Mr. Youngman is putting up a new wood and coal shed.

The Biron boys played one more good game here at Biron with the Consolidated team. The score was 4 to 7 in favor of the Biron team.

Alex LaBarge drove the bus last Sunday to take the ball players here from town.

Chet Atwood has quite a smile on now days for he is driving a new Ford car.

The village board had their meeting one day to see what they were going to do about building the new hall.

Most all the people took in the Winniegar shows the past week.

Andrew Shenoah has resigned his position at the mill here to go to Ed. Miller is doing a lot of driving of late since he got a new horse for he sure has a well matched team.

The company has the wall for the new store all done. Mr. Muir will soon be in his new place where he will have plenty of room to handle all kinds of goods.

F. H. Eberhardt and family are out camping up north at Pelican Lake for two weeks.

James Welton is at work in the office at the mill while Mr. Eberhardt has gone fishing Sunday.

Mrs. A. L. Akey and son, Earl and Mr. and Mrs. O. Sowers and daughter were at Rudolph one night for a joy ride.

### CLOVER SEED

A fair indication of the yield of seed may be obtained by counting the seeds in several heads and taking the average. If the average is 10 seeds, the yield to the acre will be about one bushel; if 20 seeds, two bushels; if 30 seeds, three bushels; and so on. However, the high price of clover seed warrants using for seed a field that runs as low as a bushel or a bushel an da half, says Mr. Moore, of the university.

### LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

We are in receipt this morning of a pamphlet from the University of Wisconsin entitled "Wisconsin A Source of Dairy Cattle." It contains many interesting facts. During the last year the county agents of the state have assisted in the distribution of 10,000 head of live stock valued at \$1,000,000.

Dairy cattle have been shipped within the last year to North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Indiana, and in small lots to almost every other state in the Union.

Professor Humphrey says that there are four fundamental reasons why the future of the dairy industry is assured. First, as a result of scientific and practical investigation milk is shown to be the best food for children. Second, the work of the National Dairy Council will result in a growing appreciation of milk and its products as human food. Third, the ever increasing population will increase the consumption of dairy products to a degree.

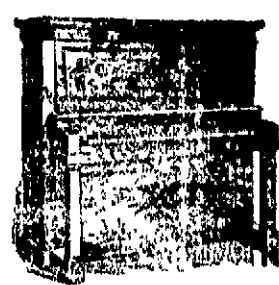
Never before were there better opportunities to market and produce dairy cattle. This applies to good grade cows as well as pure bred animals. Are you using a pure bred bull?

Professor Humphrey goes on to say that the market demands four distinct things. First, grade or pure bred dairy cattle. This means they must be pure bred sires. Second, the market demands cows of known production or their offspring. Join a cow testing association or do official testing. Third, the market demands strong, vigorous, and well developed animals. Feed your heifers well from the day they are born until they freshen. Fourth, the market demands animals free from disease. Test your herd for tuberculosis. Write the county agent for blanks on which to apply for the federal test. It is free.

Yours for more and better live stock in Wood County.

W. W. Clark, County Agent.

—The Central Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association will hold their tenth semi-annual Holstein sale on Thursday, October 23, 1919, at Marshfield, Wisconsin. W. W. Clark, sales manager.



Of Course You'll Investigate Our Values

Our business has been built on the solid foundation of honesty and frankness. There are no piano secrets here.

When you inspect our display of the celebrated Cable-made Pianos and Inner-Players, you'll see each instrument plainly marked with a price tag.

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Player Rolls, Sheet Music, Latest Edison, Victor, Columbia and Pathe Records.

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**R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.**



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NOTICE OF REFERENDUM ELECTION TO BE HELD SEP. 2, 1919

NOTICE OF REFERENDUM ELECTION ON SOLDER BONUS LAW

State of Wisconsin, Department of State, City of Madison, SS.

I, Meritt Hull, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following law is to be submitted to a vote of the people at a special election to be held in the several cities, towns, villages and election precincts of the State of Wisconsin on the first Tuesday of September, 1919, being the second day of said month.

(No. 691, A.) Chapter 667, Laws of 1919.  
AN ACT to amend section (1) of chapter 462 of the laws of 1919 to read: "The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people."

SECTION 1. Section (1) of chapter 462 of the laws of 1919, is amended to read: "The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people."

SECTION 2. For the purpose of raising a sum sufficient to assist each soldier, sailor, marine and nurse, including Red Cross nurses, who served in the armed forces of the United States during the war against Germany and Austria, and who at the time of their discharge into the service was a resident of Wisconsin, a sum not exceeding ten dollars for each month of service, with a minimum of fifty dollars.

SECTION 3. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 4. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 5. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 6. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 7. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 8. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 9. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 10. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 11. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 12. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 13. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 14. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 15. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 16. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 17. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 18. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

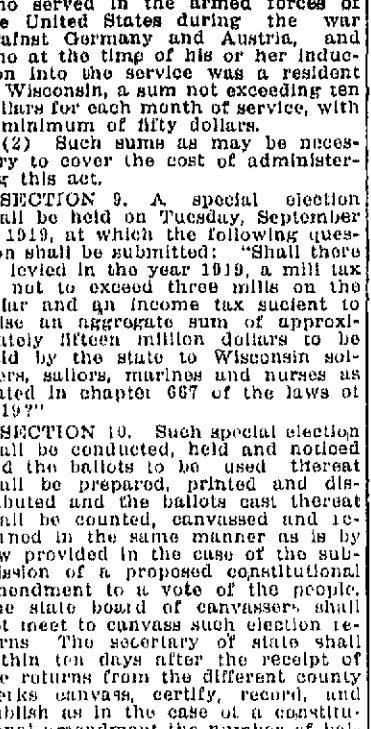
SECTION 19. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 20. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 21. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

SECTION 22. If a majority of the voters cast at such special election in favor of the recognition of Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided upon such ballots, then the necessary taxes shall be levied in such amount as to provide for the payment of the sum of fifteen million dollars to be paid by the state to Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses as provided in chapter 667 of the laws of 1919.

State and Federal Chief.



J. H. PUELICHER.

MAKE GOOD EARLY, TIP TO BOY

Work, Save and Invest in W. S. S., but Don't Be Stingy, Wisconsin Advice to Youth.

"The boy of today is the citizen of tomorrow." That expression has been used so often that it almost loses its proper effect.

But the children of today are beginning to realize that the boy of today is a real factor in city and country life, and that he must begin to "make good" early, so that when he does come to manhood he will occupy a real place in his community.

The good office boy will become a good business man; the boy who can tinker over his bike or help fix up his dad's automobile will likely become a good mechanic—and the boy who saves his pennies, nickels and dimes and finally converts them into Thrift and War Savings stamps is the boy who in later years will "have money in the bank" to start into the business world, and eventually to "back" his own business. And all because as a small boy he learned how to save his money, though it should be hoped, without the necessity of being stingy.

The stingy boy is as much disliked by the other "kids" as the man who "has his first-earned nickel planted in the back yard."

Every boy should learn his duty to his parents as one of the proper things of life. He can establish himself on a regular business basis with his mother and his friends if he will divide his earnings into three equal parts: One for mother; one for Thrift stamps, and one for his own spending money. This should be a fixed rule, whether his earnings be three cents, thirty cents or thirty dollars. When his friends know that Bobby Jones has just so much to spend and no more, they are very likely to copy his mode, with the result that very soon the "whole gang" will be doing just what Bobby Jones does.

Probably there is no one in the state of Wisconsin who has not felt the pressure of the need of a home. In many cases the pressure this spring has been so decided that many persons have found it difficult to find a place to live in, and, because there was no place to live, available, have paid a small amount down and purchased a home on the installment plan.

In many cases, too, this first payment has been one difficult to make. Because the man has slid along Easy Street for so long on a small salary and no savings that when the time came to make a sacrifice he just "wasn't there."

The advent of Thrift and War Savings stamps has made the habit of saving an easy one to form. These War Savings stamps mature in five years and the man who this spring was unable to purchase a home can in five years make a very substantial "first payment" if he has invested his small savings in Thrift and War Savings stamps, the latter of which draw a good interest.

Buy War Savings stamps now, and buy a home later! It's a good slogan. How about it?

A FIRM FOUNDATION.

Safety, increase and negotiability are all provided by War Savings stamps. They always can be converted into cash, on ten days' notice, at the nearest post office, if you positively have to have the money.

The End.

We cannot see the end from the beginning, but as long as we can see the beginning, whether it be the year we are entering, or some duty that is required of us, we see enough—one step at a time—and we know that we shall be so guided on to the end. If we sit down and wait for the whole plan to "unroll" before our view, we shall wait endlessly.

All Opticians Claim To Make Them—

I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.

If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY, if not; the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit

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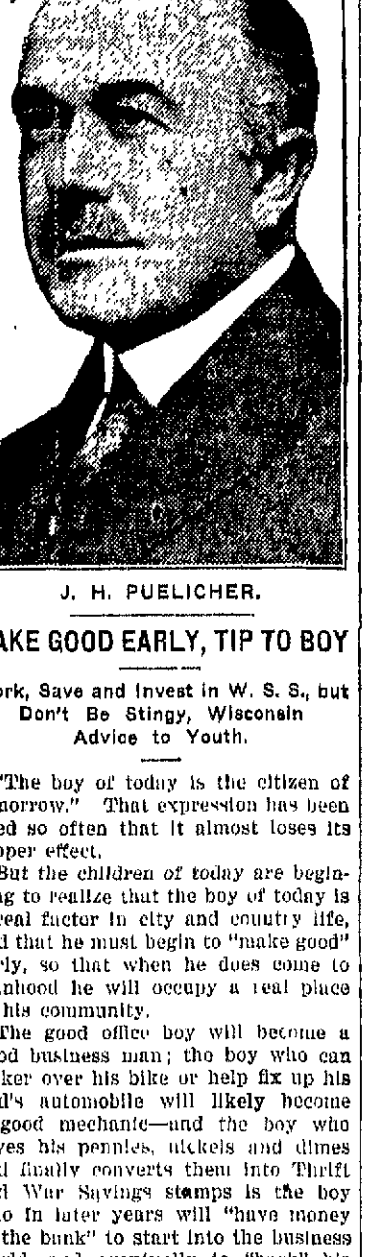
Walking! Walking! What pleasure there is in the mere act of walking upon some pleasant level! It is relieved by alternating hill and dale, so much the better.—Edward P. Hood.

Proposed Concrete Roads

WOOD COUNTY WISCONSIN

Proposed New Roads

Railroads



Notice of Special Election

To the Electors of Wood County:

Notice is hereby given that a special election is to be held in the several cities, towns, villages and election precincts in the County of Wood, on the 22nd day of September, 1919, at which time an election is to be held on the proposition of bonding Wood County for one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000.00) Dollars for the building of the following: throughout the County, as per Sec. 1317m-6 Wis. Statutes, and resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Wood County, Wisconsin.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Court House, in the City of Grand Rapids, this 1st day of August 1919.

SAM CHURCH, County Clerk.

Statistics on Comets.

Statistics collected by Borrelly, the French astronomer, show that since the sixteenth century 370 comets have been discovered, of which 106 were periodic and 19 have been seen at more than one return, and 66 have been visible in the naked eye, with seven that could be seen in full daylight.

How Mangrove "Travels"

Trees have many methods of traveling and one of the most unique of these is used by the mangrove tree which walks in water. It is not uncommon to see a mangrove standing knee-deep in the water, with numerous arms reaching downward from the upper limbs. As soon as these take root, a new tree is started; thus the mangrove is said to walk.

Relics of a Past Race.

The great economical cave or Kiva, where the people's councils evidently assembled, is located two-thirds of the way up the side of a cliff, in a cave inaccessible, save with ladders. The temple is carved out of the solid rock, partly by nature and partly by hand. Little is known about the forgotten people that once lived in this beautiful retreat in New Mexico, although many of the symbols of a race that was very visible in the interiors of the recently discovered houses.

Human Ant Hill.

In southern Tunisia is a mountain of considerable size called Domrat, which once upon a time was an active volcano. Bubbles of volcanic gases made it a veritable honeycomb of caves, which in these days are inhabited. In fact, the whole mountain is a city—a human ant-hill, densely populated.

Sun Nearest Earth.

The sun is nearest the earth—or perihelion—at the beginning of the year, or when the northern hemisphere has winter. It is at its greatest distance, or aphelion, about the middle of the year, or during the summer of the northern hemisphere. The least distance of the sun from the earth is more than 91,000,000 miles, and the greatest more than 94,000,000. The mean distance is commonly stated as 92,000,000.

Novia Scotia Cherries.

The province of Nova Scotia raises exceedingly large and luscious black cherries.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County in Circuit Court, John Wiedner, Plaintiff, vs. William Provost, and Mary Provost, his wife and Mary Provost, individually, Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 15th day of July 1919, the Sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following premises:

The Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4) of Section No. Twenty-nine (29) and the North half of the North half of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4) of Section No. Thirty-two (32), all in Township No. Twenty-three (23) North of Range No. Six (6) East.

Terms of sale, cash. Dated July 16th, 1919.

C. W. BLUETT, Sheriff of Wood County, Wis. D. D. Conway, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice for Administration and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County in Probate Court, In Re Estate of Fred Alexander, deceased.

Notice is hereby further given, that at the general term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 12th day of August, 1919, (being the 2nd day) of December, 1919, there will be heard, considered and adjusted, all claims against said Fred Alexander, deceased.

And Notice is hereby further given that all such claims for examination and allowance must be presented to the said County Court at the court house, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county and state, on or before the 12th day of December, A. D. 1919, or be barred.

Dated July 25, 1919. Chas. T. Briere, W. J. Conway, Attorneys.

CORRECT GLASSES

All Opticians Claim To Make Them—

I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.

If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY, if not; the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit

LOUIS REICHEL

"Say It With Flowers"

Henry R. Ebsen, FLORIST

Phone 25 Saratoga St. East Side

Get a Real Tractor

The Avery Tractor is NO EXPERIMENT. It is not

One of "62 VARIETIES" or experiments

like another highly advertised make.

The Avery Tractor is the gradual and careful perfection of eleven years old tractor experience, while the Avery engine itself has been built for thirty years.

The Avery is safe to use. NO AVERY tractor HAS EVER turned or jumped over backwards and killed its driver—it's safe and true.

The Avery Company is large, one of the largest in the business—it is fifty-two years old (old enough to be sensible.)

The Avery Company is responsible. (Ask YOUR Banker.)

When you buy an AVERY—Well your Grandfather knows the NAME.

There's a reason why so many AVERYS are sold here. Ask any of the following users.

PHILIP WEBER, FRED JONES, J. E. WANKE, J. P. HOLLAND, CLIFFORD ALBRECHT, JOHN N. BRILL, FRANK BRYL, ALBERT STOFFLET, GUST GRONMEYER, HENRY WHITROCK, CHAS. TEWS, CARL JORNSBY OR CHAS. FISCHER.

Another Carload in this week

FIVE ON CAR—TWO ARE LEFT. SPEAK IF YOU WANT ONE FOR IN CASE OF

A R. R. STRIKE, THEY MAY BE HARD TO GET.

W. H. LUDWIG, Factory Distributor

MARSHFIELD, WIS.

WOOD, CLARK AND MARATHON CO.

Across From The Post Office

Office Phone 4751

Residence Phone 3651

Office Phone 4751

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Residence



LOCAL ITEMS

Sam Howard has returned from a business trip to Chicago.

Miss Isabelle Zimmerman visited with friends in Stevens Point over Sunday.

Carl Fahrner has purchased a Columbia Six of the Lehigh Motor Sales Co.

Miss Ella Wittenberg of Denver is home for a two weeks visit with her mother.

Miss Lillian Steinberg is in Chicago this week purchasing goods for the Steinberg store.

Miss Mabel Rowland returned from a months visit at Chicago, Milwaukee and Menasha.

Charles Matthews and Howard Ticknor have returned from a camping trip at Love Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmerman and family visited with relatives in the town of Rudolph on Sunday.

Fred Schnabel, who served with the Eleventh Regiment of militia in France, arrived home Saturday.

Miss Anita Link spent several days the past week visiting at the home of Mrs. John Hoffman at Marshfield.

Ernest Smith, who has been serving with the Second Division overseas, returned home the latter part of the week.

Alex Garrow, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call on Saturday.

—He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much, and purchased a Home Ventilator Furnace.

Miss Ruth Fontaine returned the latter part of the week from Mellen, where she had been visiting with relatives for a couple of weeks.

Miss Lucille DeNevers, of Woonsocket, R. I., arrived in the city the latter part of the week and is a guest at the Mrs. John Arpin, Sr., home.

J. A. Cohen left the first of the week for Merrill where he will take charge of his brother's store for a week, during his brother's absence.

Ward Johnson, who has been with the twenty-third Infantry band, of the Second Division, returned home the latter part of the week, discharged.

Frank Heiser, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel called at this office on Saturday and had his subscription advanced for another year.

Don Natwick, of Chicago, spent several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Natwick, the past week. He returned to Chicago Sunday.

Carl George Schlig, who has been in the government hospital at Great Lakes, since his return from France arrived home on Saturday, honorably discharged.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kenyon have returned from their annual two weeks outing which was spent at the Meade home at Boulder Junction and at High Lake.

Miss Isabelle Zimmerman has accepted the position as stenographer in the law office of Atty. C. E. Briere made vacant by the resignation of Lillian Steinberg.

Valentine Weltz of Wausau who has been a guest at the John Zeaman home in the town of Port Edwards for the past two weeks returned to his home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Berard purchased the J. Paterek home on Washington Ave. on Saturday of Harvey Gee, taking possession of the same on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Nash, Isabelle and George Nash, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. LeVigne, returned the latter part of the week from Trout Lake, where they had spent a week camping.

Mrs. Matt Schlig spent Sunday in Wausau with her daughter, Eleanor, who underwent an operation for colitis the past week. Her father, Matt Schlig visited with her on Tuesday.

—It is more shameful to distrust people than to be deceived by them; there is no deception in the Honor Pipeless Furnace they are fully guaranteed, see J. L. Marvin for printed matter on this method of heating.

Harry Lagerstrom who recently returned from France departed this week for Marshfield to again take up his work as switchman with the Soo Ry. Co. He will probably work out of Ladysmith and make Marshfield his headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Weber, two daughters, Lucille and Esther, and son, Carl, arrived in the city the latter part of the week from their home in Fenimore, and are spending a week at the L. Reibel home. They made the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Phillips left last week in their car for Sturgeon Bay, Ephraim, and other summer resorts in Door County. They expect to visit in Chicago, Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin before their return.

—He that will not hear can not judge of the good qualities of the Honor Pipeless Furnace, call opposite the Soo Depot and see samples. J. L. Marvin will explain the pipeless method of heating to you.

Frank Mazur, of Chicago who has been in the city for several weeks visiting with friends and looking after some business matters, returned to Chicago on Monday. Mrs. Mazur will remain for several weeks more before returning.

Lieut. George Mullen arrived in the States on Sunday after spending about a year abroad and somewhat over a year in an army camp in this country. Following the signing of the armistice George has been selling supplies which the government did not need to the allies and to the Germans and Austrians.

—Something new. It has been said that there is nothing new in musical comedy, but Lew Herman has proven that there can be several things new, and he has proven it by his "Oh Girlie Girlie" Company with Joe Shriner, Marion Osuna and Cora Stewart, which appears at Daly's Theatre on Sunday night, August 24th.

It might be said that the entire production is different from what past experience has taught the public to expect. The comedy is on different lines, the specialities, novelties and invocations are worked in a different way. The costumes, scenery and the whistling tunes, together with the lovely girls, will make this the event of the season.

Miss Irene Bantz is visiting with friends in Marshfield for several days.

William Curtin of Marshfield was a Sunday visitor at the Alfred Ennemes home.

Math Schlig is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the Nash Hardware store.

Miss Bernadette Schlatterer of Mosinee spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Nan Schlatterer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Luther of Milwaukee were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hirzy several days this week.

Roy Lester, Arthur Crowas, II, Horrick and Tony Yaeger fished at Wild Rose Sunday, reporting a nice catch.

Mrs. Charles Halverson and children, of Madison, are guests at the W. T. Jones home on First avenue south.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jones drove to Wautoma Tuesday where they expect to spend a few days visiting friends.

N. H. Robinson, carrier on R. D. 5 and family departed on Tuesday morning for a two weeks outing at Boulder Lake.

Miss Kathryn McIntyre, of Kimberly arrived in the city the first of the week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. James N. Wyse.

Mrs. Nettie Connor, formerly of Thorpe, who recently moved to this city has purchased the Will Gross home on Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hinterthuer, son and daughter, of Neenah, spent a few days the past week with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jagan.

Miss Natalie Demitz left Saturday for Shawano where she will join a camping party and spend two weeks camping on Shawano lake.

G. D. Handel and Harvey Gee expect to leave this week by auto for Des Moines, Iowa where they will attend the state fair and look over the farming country.

Miss Olga Dahlke who is enjoying a two weeks vacation from her duties at the Wolsel store, left Saturday for Shawano where she will join a camping party.

Miss Proxenia Golla is enjoying a two weeks vacation from her duties at the Johnson & Hill Co.'s store which she is spending in visiting in different parts of the state.

Herman Knute, who has been north with the L. E. Nash family, returned home Tuesday. Mr. Knute had not been feeling very well and came down to consult a doctor.

Mrs. L. J. Uio has returned from a visit at Neenah, Menasha and Appleton. Mr. Uio has charge of some construction work at Menasha and part of her time was spent with her husband.

Y. F. Mengel, division engineer of the highway commission, is spending the week in different cities throughout the district holding hearings regarding the location of the new state trunk lines.

Soldiers wounded in the war with Germany will get a special certificate from the war department, bearing the legend, "Columbia gives to her sons the accolade of the new chivalry of humanity," and below the same rank and unit of the soldier and the action in which he was wounded.

Jon Wholly of Fond du Lac spent Sunday and Monday in the city visiting with his family and making arrangements to move there next week. Mr. Wholly who has been managing the railroad men's co-operative grocery store for the past six months has signed a contract for the next year and one half.

Pat Wright of Marshfield, Gerald Pfister of Watertown, Miss Agatha Hahn of Watertown and Miss Inez Noll of Marshfield autoed here on Friday and visited at the A. B. Sutor home. Miss Noll expects to leave in two weeks for San Juan, Porto Rico where she will teach in the university for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Fridstein left the latter part of the week for Chicago, where Mr. Fridstein will do some buying for his present store and the new store which Ernest Anderson and he will establish this fall. They were accompanied down there by Miss Edith Kahn, Mrs. Fridstein's sister, who has been visiting at the Fridstein home here for several weeks.

Miss Hazel Plank has returned from a two weeks visit at Altoona.

A. C. Otto visited in Bancroft and Red Granite several days this week.

Miss Ferdinand Link and son Richard were Wausau visitors on Tuesday.

Misses Helen Gee and Nina Porter have returned from an outing at Green Lake.

F. L. Stolt and Clarence Jackson have purchased Ford Sedans from Jonson & Anderson.

Otto Mickelson and family are spending the week camping at their club house up the river.

Mrs. L. C. Trudell has returned from a two weeks visit with friends in Crosby and other Minnesota cities.

Miss Martha Piekke has returned from Tomahawk, where she has been spending a two weeks vacation at her home.

Mrs. James Gaynor of Cranmoor was in the city shopping on Tuesday. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. Chasler Roberts and children of Oneco, Ill., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Ben Benson for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Nie and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Urbanowski of Stevens Point were Sunday visitors at the James Klapp home.

Y. C. Daly and Howard Mullen left Tuesday noon in the Daly car for Milwaukee where Mr. Daly was called on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Houghton, of Tomahawk, spent several days in the city the past week with Mr. Houghton's mother, Mrs. O. T. Houghton. Leslie returned to Tomahawk Monday while Mrs. Houghton will remain here for a few days.

Edward M. Coyle was a business visitor in Ripon Tuesday.

Miss Haley, of Nevada, Iowa, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Farris for some time, returned to her home the first of the week.

E. McGlachlin and son, T. L. McGlachlin, editors of the Stevens Point Journal were in the city on Monday to visit with C. Edmonds LeVigne.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy O. Babcock and son, Dean, returned Sunday from the northern part of the state where they had been spending a couple of weeks camping.

The Grand Rapids Milling Co. have purchased a new Ico truck.

J. E. Anderson and J. S. Gill took in the Indian PowWow at Valley Junction on Sunday.

A. J. Hasbrouck has sold his house and two lots on Ninth to Will Bodette. Mr. and Mrs. Bodette and family expect to move into their new home in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Ragan, Miss Ruby Huntington, George Hill and Niel Nash left Tuesday morning for White Sand Lake, near Boulder Junction, where they will spend a week camping.

Miss Katherine Luft, Miss Helen Conway, Atty. D. D. Conway and three sons have returned from an auto trip to Orient, S. D. where they spent several days with Mr. Conway's brother, Martin Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Crotteau and two daughters of Oak Park, Ill., autoed here on Sunday and visited with relatives and friends until Monday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Crotteau have been spending the summer at the Lakes at Michigant City, Ind.

Glenn Day and Leon Laramie visited friends in Marshfield Sunday.

Miss Helga Gunderson leaves Friday for Minneapolis, where she will spend a ten day vacation with her sister.

Carl Billmyre expects to leave in the near future for Pittsburg, Pa. where he will take up architecture at Carnegie Institute this year.

Atty. and Mrs. Frank W. Calkins left the first of the week for Springfield, Ill., where they will visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Montgomery.

Earl Hill who has been with the Cressy Corporation the past six months has accepted a position as salesman with a wholesale hardware house of Duluth and will make this city his headquarters, spending the week ends at home.

Charles M. Nash left Tuesday for Trout Lake where he will spend a few days camping, expecting to return the latter part of the week with Mrs. L. E. Nash and family and Mrs. Frank Garrison, who have been spending the summer up there.

Bell & Wilcox report the sale of the Wm. Shmidt farm of 80 acres in the town of Hanson to Mr. Butcher of Ames, Iowa. Consideration \$15,500. They also report that they made the sale of the Frank Yeske farm in the town of Sigel.

Mr. and Mrs. James Case and family drove up to Wausau Sunday where they visited their son, who is a patient in the hospital there. They report that he is getting along better now that he has been in a serious condition for some time, being very weak and unable to eat. The young man started to eat something last week, this being the first nourishment he has taken since his operation.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fallon and family, of Ripon, spent several days the past week visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Coyle. They made the trip by auto, returning to their home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Normington and two children left the latter part of the week for Milwaukee, Chicago, Wisconsin points expecting to be gone until the latter part of this week. They are making the trip in Mr. Normington's touring car.

Mrs. Alfred Ennemes and daughter Ethel, returned Monday from City Point, where they had spent the week end. They were accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Franson and children, who will visit here a few days. The trip was made by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bergen, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Bergen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wittenberg, returned to their home at Marinetta, Ohio, Wednesday evening. Mrs. Bergen has been spending several weeks here, Mr. Bergen having been here for the past week.

Joe Zabawa who is dredging in Minnesota is home for a visit with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kollenda received word from their son, Leonard, that he has arrived safely overseas and is stationed at Norfolk, Virginia.

Miss Celie and Anna Kollenda departed for Chicago Saturday after spending a three weeks visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kollenda.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Doudna and family returned the latter part of the week from Richland Center, where they had been visiting their former neighbors and friends. They made the trip by auto and report a very pleasant outing, the only trouble experienced being one puncture on the entire trip.

Lieut. Charles Spies, who served with the First Division in France for more than two years, is a guest at the R. J. Mott home, spending a ten day furlough here. Mr. Spies was among the first to go to France and as he arrived here Monday, is among the last to return. He expects to be discharged the latter part of the month.

**HAS NEW POLISH BOOKS**

Miss Solheim, the librarian at the T. B. Schott Public Library, has been able to secure a number of new Polish books from the State Library Commission, and has the books arranged ready to be drawn. Two Wisconsin authors are included in the writers of the books, which are said to be very interesting. They include books on several different topics.

**Scandinavian Moravian Church**

9:30 A. M. Sunday school.  
10:30 A. M. English service, Norwegian on the first Sunday of the month.

**Rudolph Moravian Church**

Sunday school at 1:30 P. M.  
Preaching service 2:30 P. M.  
Christian Endeavor at 8:30 P. M. on the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

Ladies aid meeting with Mrs. Imig, Thursday, August 28th.


Wesley Nutwick, who has been located in Madison, has gone to Howland, Maine, where he is employed in the paper mill of which his brother, Albert, is manager.

# DALY'S THEATRE

## Sunday, August 24th

LEW HERMAN presents the Musical Comedy Deluxe

### "Oh Girlie Girlie"



LOVELY GIRLS WHISTLING MUSIC  
BARRELS OF LAUGHTER The GIRLIE GIRLIE Chorus

PRICES--First 4 Rows \$1. Balance 75c, 50c, 25c.  
Plus War Tax.

# The Citizens National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

We call your attention to a comparative statement of our total resources since August 15th, 1913 to August 15th, 1919

## WATCH US GROW

TOTAL RESOURCES	
August 15th, 1913	\$211,192.30
August 15th 1914	\$412,448.21
August 15th, 1915	\$430,309.80
August 15th, 1916	\$393,873.65
August 15th, 1917	\$442,770.34
August 15th, 1918	\$490,810.77
August 15th, 1919	\$589,544.14

We wish to thank the people for their patronage.

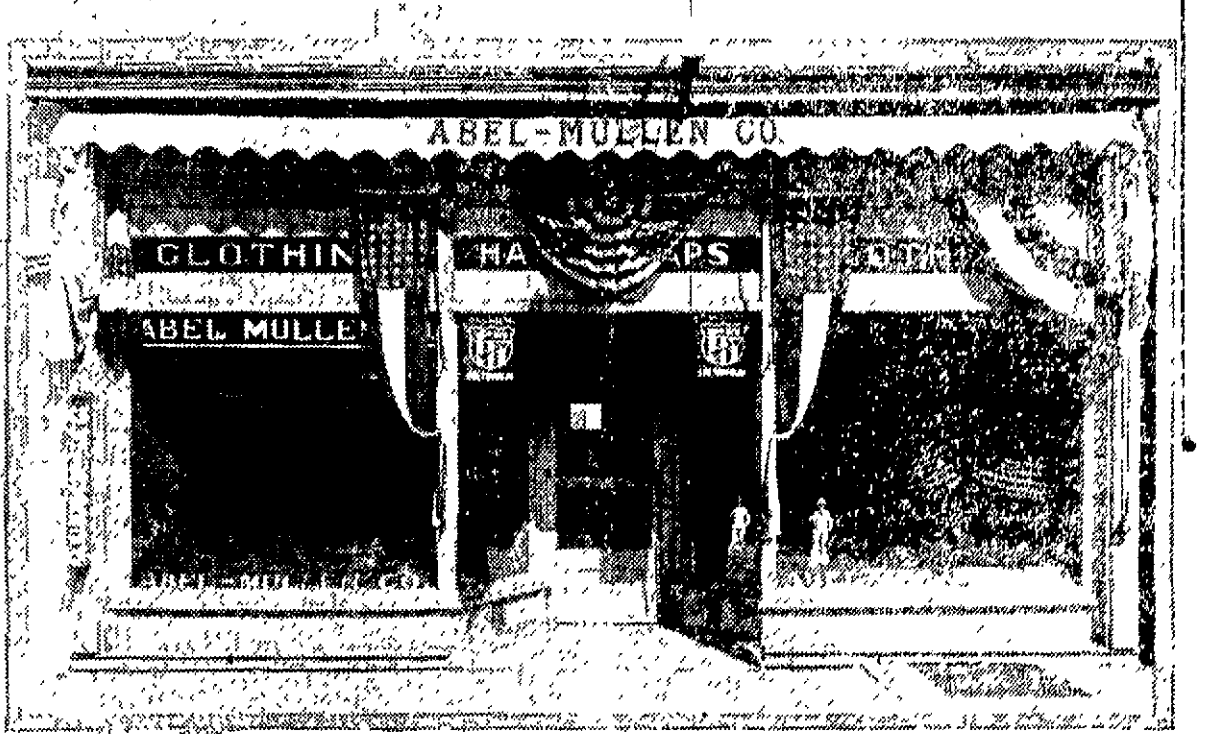
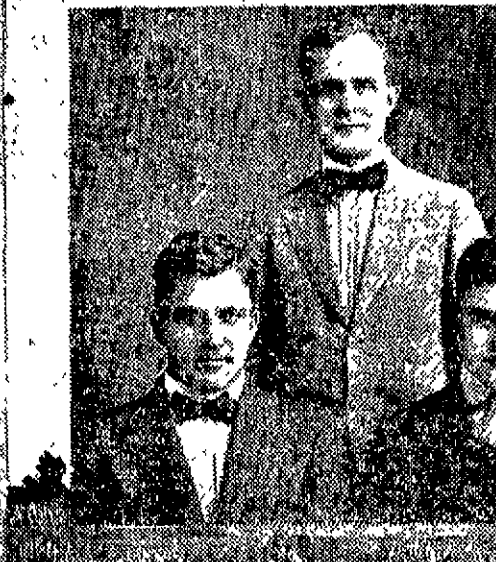
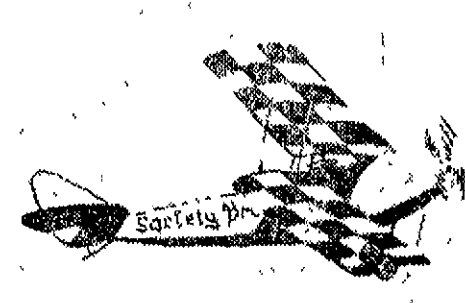
Your Banking business with us will be highly appreciated. 3% interest on savings and time deposits. No account too small or too large. Everything strictly confidential.

Directors: J. A. Cohen, Geo. W. Paulus, C. E. Briere, Wm. H. Peters, A. P. Hirzy, Jacob Lutz, D. B. Philco, J. A. Staub, Nate Anderson.

## THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

THE BANK FOR ALL THE PEOPLE  
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

### Percy Benson Purchased the First Suit Brought to Grand Rapids by Airplane Express Saturday!



View of Abel-Mullen Company's store in this city, the Checker Board Plane, and officers of the company, F. D. Abel, President, R. C. Mullen, Vice President, and H. A. Sampson Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Benson was the first man in the city to get one of the suits. Airplane Express proved a success Saturday and was a triumph for

# Society Brand Clothes and Abel-Mullen Co.

OUTFITTERS OF ALL MANKIND

## SPEND LESS THAN YOU EARN

and deposit the difference in a Savings Account with this bank every month and you will not have to worry about your future independence

START TODAY

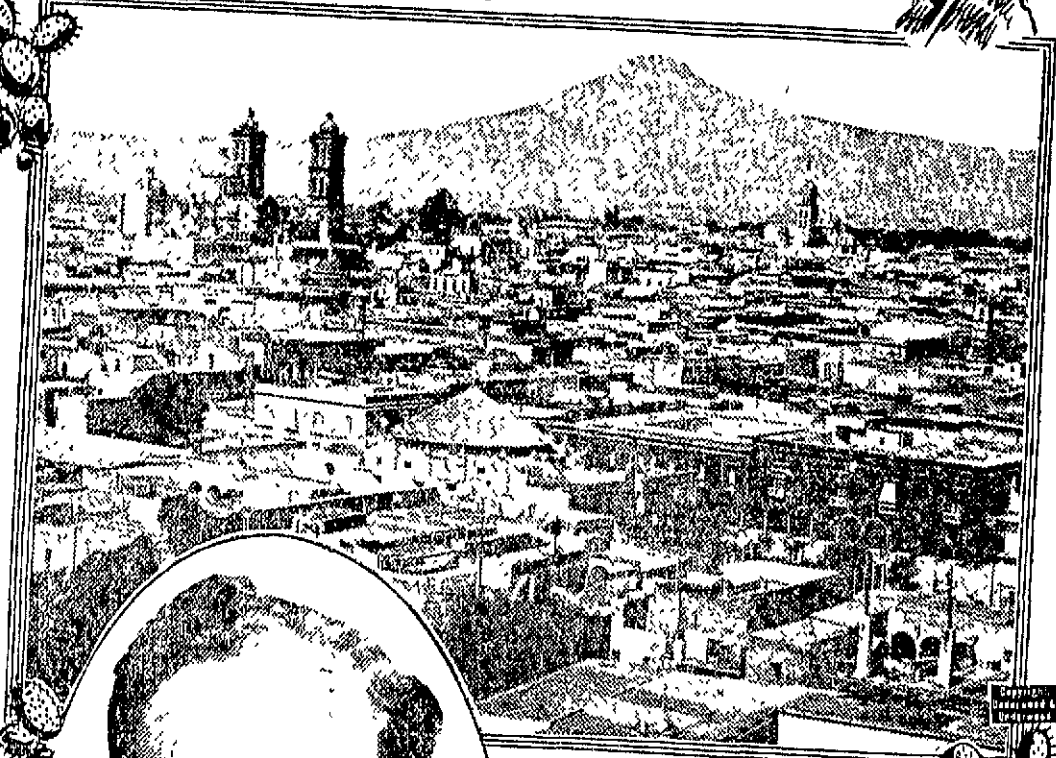
### First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN  
"The Bank that does things for You"

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



# What Shall be Done With Mexico?



"FAVOR" VILLA.

What shall be done with Mexico? Nobody seems to be really willing to compromise, but everybody seems of the opinion that something must be done and done soon.

In this age of the world civilization cannot afford to let a country like Mexico—one of the garden spots and natural storehouses of civilization—continue out of the line of march. It must join the procession and must keep up with the procession.

So it is evident, aside from the question of the killing of American and British officers and other nationalities, human life appears to be cheap these days—that financial matters and economic questions will force action by the United States and the allies against Mexico, the outlaw nation.

It is no exaggeration to say that for months no other international problem, not connected with the proceedings at Paris, has been so fully discussed in the Mexican question, and apparently sentiment in this country and abroad is rapidly crystallizing.

The expulsion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based on the ground that Mexico had been unable to give proof of intention to observe international obligations. Mexico has failed to observe these obligations in these ways:

Mexico's neutrality was more than flouted with German bias.

Mexico has made no attempt to meet her foreign debt obligations.

Mexico shows increasing inability to afford protection to the lives and property of foreigners and nationals also.

Mexico has given evidence of a studied and systematic attempt to put through schemes which would result in the confiscation of foreign property, the most glaring example of which is the case of the oil companies, although the express and railway companies' interests are in almost as great danger.

It is no secret in Washington that renewed representations on the Mexican situation are being made to the American government by Great Britain and France. For several months these countries have been urging upon the United States the desirability of putting Mexico on its feet so that it might resume the payment on national and other debts and afford adequate protection to foreign lives and property.

British citizens are holders of a considerable amount of Mexican bonds, both national and railway, while the French have extensive investments in the banks, which it has been charged were looted by the government under the guise of obtaining "loans." Nationals of both countries held extensive interests in oil properties. Many French citizens of moderate means invested their savings in Mexican bonds, on which they have received no interest for six years.

In short, the Mexican situation has apparently resolved itself into this: The United States will soon be compelled to take Mexico in hand—unless European nations are to be suffered to intervene there in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

In official Washington the prediction is hazarded that the United States will intervene acting as the mandatory for the League of Nations.

In Congress the Mexican situation has ceased to be a partisan question. Senator King of Utah, a Democrat and one of the administration's strongest supporters, introduced the other day a very strong resolution directing the secretary of state to report in full on Mexican conditions and what the department of state was planning to do in the matter. The resolution was immediately considered and agreed to.

In the House Representative Gould of New York, Republican, introduced a resolution providing for a sweeping investigation of American-Mexican relations and all phases of the Mexican problem since 1910. The investigation would be made by a committee of three senators and two representatives, to be selected by the Senate and House committees of the two houses. It was stated that both of the houses were consulted before the resolution was introduced, and that they are favorable to the inquiry.

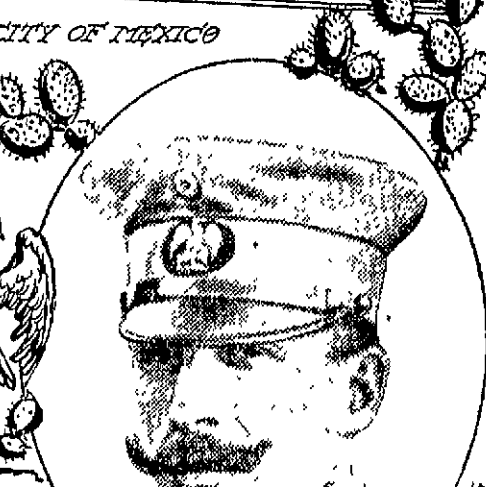
Mr. Gould gave figures showing that 300 Americans had been murdered between 1910 and 1916; figures for the three years following being unobtainable.

All of which seems to indicate that President Venustiano Carranza of Mexico is in bad with Uncle Sam and the allies. It seems reasonably certain that he cannot much longer stave off a settlement of the grievances which have been piling up in the United States and various European nations because of the high-handed treatment accorded to foreign interests in the Mexican republic.

Also it appears that other Carranza must come to terms with the United States and the allies with acceptable guarantees that Mexico will meet



PRESIDENT CARRANZA.



Gen. Felipe Angeles.

her obligations to these countries, or the revolutionists will shake him from power. In addition to the Villa rising there are not less than ten revolutionary movements in Mexico. There are those who say he would not last two weeks should he be thrown over by the United States.

There is no denying that Carranza is in a tight place, with the League of Nations planning economic pressure from without and a growing pressure from revolutionists from within.

What are the investments of foreign nations in Mexico? No official figures are to be had, with the exception of the estimate prepared in 1910 by Marlon Lohrer, an American consul in Chihuahua, which is this:

American	\$1,067,770,000
British	321,302,800
French	143,440,000
Various	115,535,380
Total	\$1,648,038,180

Another estimate, prepared by an American corporation enjoying special facilities, totals nearly the same, but differs widely in the distribution of investments. It is regarded as the best obtainable. It follows:

American	\$375,000,000
British	670,000,000
French	285,000,000
German	75,000,000
Spanish, Dutch, etc.	100,000,000
Total	\$1,575,000,000

These figures are said to include the foreign investments in the national debt of Mexico and the distribution, as far as can be worked out, of the holdings of the securities of all companies operating in Mexico.

The British government is demanding adequate protection for British subjects and property in Mexico, including specifically the oil wells the British government recently has purchased from British corporations, and also is demanding reparation for the destruction of British lives and property.

The French government is making similar demands and in addition insists that Carranza pay the interest on the \$30,000,000 French loan, which was floated in France but which has been repudiated by the present Mexican government.

The \$30,000,000 loan constitutes the difference between the amount of the Mexican external debt, as estimated by T. W. Osterheld at \$173,400,007 and the figures given today by the Mexican government, which are \$143,472,155.

Regarding the internal loan debt of Mexico, the Mexican treasury department says it totals \$30,377,775, with interest to June 30 next amounting to \$19,914,752.92.

The official Mexican figures fail to take into account the entire railroad indebtedness, guaranteed specifically by the Carranza government when the lines were taken over, and which is given as \$290,594,332, United States currency.

Nor do the Mexican figures include obligations of the Carranza government which the Mexican government has guaranteed and which, therefore, constitute a valid claim against Mexico as a direct external loan. Chief of these is the "Caja de Prestitos" fund loan obligations which, with interest to June 30, equal \$1,505,742,775. Nor does the official Mexican report take into account the "infalleble" issue of paper money, of which \$90,000,000 at present United States currency, remains outstanding, making another \$80,000,000, which the Mexican government upon issuing solemnly pledged itself to redeem, but which it later repudiated and which it will some day be compelled to pay.

Nor does the official Mexican report take into account the \$20,000,000 which the Carranza government took as a "loan" from banks of issue in Mexico City and which is now the subject of injunction proceedings by the Bank of London to enjoin the financial agent of Carranza in New York city from rendering credits in United States banks.

Also Mexico has been using the total income of the railroads and express companies as well as other public utility establishments and has steadfastly refused to make admission of responsibility.

Most of the American money went into Mexico during the 34 years of the Diaz rule, ending in 1911. The following figures as to investments and damages are regarded as the most reliable.

	Cash	Physical
Invested		
Railroads	\$150,000,000	\$40,000,000
Oil	200,000,000	5,000,000
Mines	200,000,000	15,000,000
Land and cattle	50,000,000	10,000,000
Industrial and public service	50,000,000	10,000,000
Total	\$850,000,000	\$80,000,000

This investment of \$930,000,000 had grown in value until in 1910 it was said to be worth \$2,000,000,000.

Damages aggregating \$500,000,000 are said to be filed with the American state department. In this are included legitimate claims for additional losses due to the following causes:

Destruction of new values created by the American energy which has been driven out.

Destruction of business through confiscatory taxes and unbridled banditry, making operations impossible.

Destruction of original values through unstable government.

Destruction of entire financial and credit system of the country through government deceptions.

Losses in profits which would have been made during present era of high prices.

Potential damage which would have been virtually all values would be actual if President Carranza carries out his confiscatory "Constitution of 1917" and his subsequent decrees, including the following:

Making foreign corporations or individuals incompetent to own property in Mexico unless foreign citizenship is renounced.

Appropriating all corporation-owned land, giving in return unguaranteed state bonds of virtually no value.

"Nationalization" of oil, making oil subject to denouement, when the entire oil-producing system is now founded on the principle of its belonging to the land itself.

Requiring any foreign corporation or individual from owning anything within 60 miles of the frontier or 30 miles of the seacoast.

There are dozens of other interesting things in the Mexican situation which cannot be considered here. For example, a study of Carranza's sayings and doings shows him to be a human curiosity.

Is Villa alive or dead? Of course his name is very much in evidence. Nevertheless, who has seen him in the field for a year or more? He is being interviewed and photographed—daily sure.

The personality of Angeles, who has cast his lot with the Villistas, is interesting. He is educated and personally attractive.

Then there is the national election coming on, with Carranza saying he is out of it and Obregon and Gonzalez, rival candidates, talking now revolutions.

Logically, it would seem to be sufficient to make Carranza adopt a satisfactory policy and give Carranza of good behavior.

But can he give guaranty? Can anybody in Mexico guaranty anything?

It looks as if it would be necessary for some power to intervene.

And if the United States delegates the job of establishing peace and order in Mexico—good-by Monroe doctrine!

Where She Drew the Line.

Nora hated to have her hair washed, so mother came to this solution: She would tell the child that sometimes hair turned red if washed with tar.

There were no more washings on hair, for the little one was fond of red hair. But one day a mother began using the same soap for Nora's bath, the child let out a scream and said, "Mama, I like red hair, but oh, I don't want red feet, too."

Much Truth in Her Remark.

In a Western court a certain man was defending himself in a suit for divorce. "She's unreasonable," he contended, adding, "why the other day she called me the laziest man in the world because I throw a kiss at her."

## PRETTY HOME OF ENGLISH STUCCO

Originality in Design Demanded by Home Builders.

COMB PAST FOR THE BEST

Design Which Combines the Beauty of the Old English Architecture With Modern Room Arrangement and Conveniences.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1877 Franklin Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

The great army of home builders this year are turning more and more to originality in the designs for the homes that they are erecting. Designs for modern homes are the results of the architectural experience of this and past generations. From the homes that were designed in various periods, the best has been selected and the balance discarded. Thus does the present-day home sacrifice neither beauty to convenience, nor convenience to beauty.

An example of this process of architectural selection is shown in the accompanying design. Here has been combined the exterior beauty of the old English style of architecture with modern room arrangement and modern construction methods and materials.

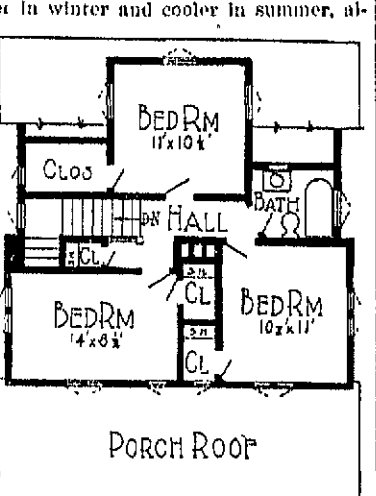
This old English stucco house of six rooms is what might be termed a "beauty." Its exterior appearance is out of the ordinary, while the room arrangement and the conveniences installed in them are of the type that appeal to the modern home builder. The lines are graceful, and yet no space is sacrificed to get the effect; the rooms are planned to give the home owner all the comforts of a much larger house.

The dimensions of this house, 27 by 39 feet, which is a size that will permit of plenty of lawn space and garden

The perspective gives an excellent idea of the exterior of the house, while the floor plans show the room arrangement and the many built-in features of the house. The house is of standard wood construction, with a stucco exterior over wood, or wire or metal lath.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this design; it is indeed a beauty, and such homes at this give the owner the utmost in satisfaction, because its exterior is one to be proud of, while the conveniences and comforts that the interior arrangement provides are what the home builder wants and demands.

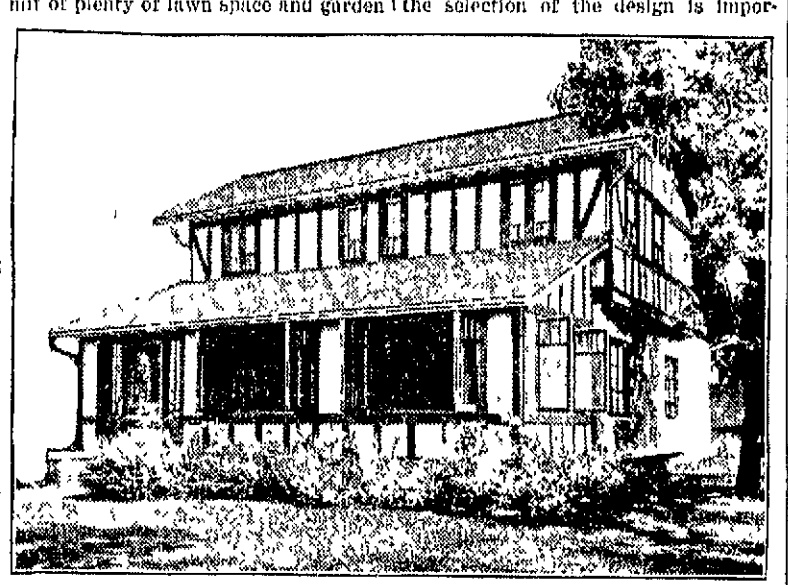
However, this plan can be altered to suit the ideas of the person who wishes to build a home. The exterior can be finished with face brick, or the house built of brick or hollow-clay tile and stucco applied. There is such to be said in favor of brick or tile construction, the principal thing being that both provide a home that is warm in winter and cooler in summer, all.



Second Floor Plan.

though the cost is a little more. At any rate a consultation with the local architect, contractor and material dealer, will be of great assistance to the home builder in determining the materials to be used and the cost of the home.

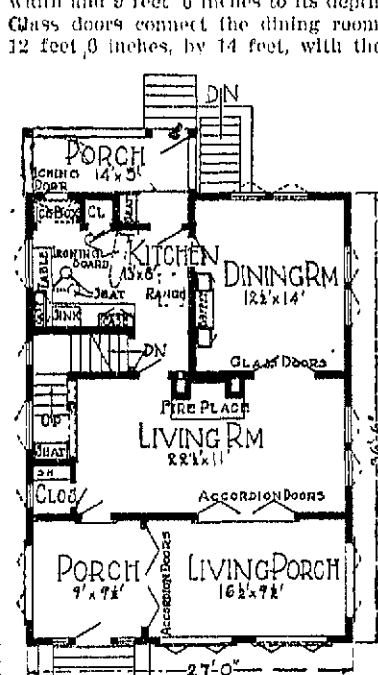
One of the delights of home building is the selection of the exterior design and the interior arrangement. This is a phase of securing a home that should not be done hurriedly. It should be remembered that the home builder expects to live in the house for a great many years, consequently the selection of the design is important.



room on an ordinary-sized lot. This size also is inexpensive to build.

The porch and the living porch, which, together, extend across the front of the house are features that everybody wants in a home, while the large living room, with a fireplace, makes the home most desirable.

The living room is 22 feet 6 inches, by 11 feet, a spacious room in itself, but the living porch, with its casement windows and accordion doors, adds 10 feet 6 inches to the living room width and 8 feet 6 inches to its depth. Glass doors connect the dining room, 12 feet 6 inches, by 14 feet, with the



First Floor Plan.

Living room on one side, and the kitchen, 13 by 8 feet, is reached through a short hall leading out of the other end of the living room.

The conveniences that have been planned for the kitchen are a feature of this design that will appeal to the women members of the family of the prospective builder. The work table underneath the window, the wall case and the sink alongside of it, with a swinging door so that there is a place for the housekeeper to sit down while the work is being done either at the sink or table, the tinning board attached to the door of the closet, so that it can be let down into the kitchen and the electric socket so placed that an electric iron can be handily used, all are unusual and make this a kitchen where the work can be done easily and quickly.

On the second floor there are three good-sized bedrooms, all with two exposures, and the bathroom. Every room has a closet, while there is a fourth one in the hall.

The casement windows, some hung in pairs and others singly, are features of this design that add to the appearance of the house and to the comfort of its occupants.

The "Flying Dutchman."

Perhaps the best known of all sea legends is the Flying Dutchman. The tradition goes that a Dutch sea captain, Cornelius Vanderheken, was blownward bound from Batavia. In endeavoring to round the Cape of Good Hope he met with such baffling head winds that after nine long, weary weeks he barely shifted his position. In a fit of passion, Vanderheken cursed God and vowed by heaven and hell that he would round the Cape if it took him till the day of judgment.

For his implety he was doomed to beat to and fro for all time, and the phantom ship has been reported many times, certain misfortune being expected on any vessel who sights her.

The Enemy Seal.

In Labrador the fishermen regard seals as their deadly enemies. One authority says that he has known a seal to haunt a net so persistently that to get any fish at all the owner had to watch all the while at one end.

## NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



### Philippines Must Wait a While for Independence

WASHINGTON.—Republican leaders in congress have reached a decision to postpone indefinitely the question of granting independence to the Philippines. The decision of the Republican leaders against consideration of the Philippine commission at a joint session of the house and senate committee on insular affairs. It was reported that any of the Republican or Democratic members of those committees had been sufficiently impressed by the representations of the delegates to take a stand in favor of freeing the islands at this time.

The general conclusion was that no step in this direction should be taken until more convincing proof has been offered of the ability of the Philippines to stand alone and to continue to maintain the institutions of government and education established by the United States which have wrought such beneficial changes in the islands in 20 years. Moreover, it was deemed inadvisable to take a step of such great moment to those wards of the American republic until the equilibrium of world conditions is restored.

It is now taken for granted that the question of liberating the Philippines will not be considered seriously until the congressional committees shall have visited the islands and made an exhaustive investigation and report to congress.

The Filipino delegation was advised of this status of the matter before leaving Washington, and made no protest. In fact, it transpires that the delegation did not expect to obtain favorable action at this time.

The dispatch of the commission by the Philippine legislature was forced by the minority party in the island, which accused the majority party of lack of aggressiveness in seeking independence.

Fifty-Fifty Pacific Fleet Is New Naval Policy

THE departure of the Pacific fleet marks an epoch in American naval history. For the first time the navy force has been divided with exactly half of its power assigned to guard the western seaboard. For the first time also the strategic value of the canal is to be fully tested when Admiral Hugh Rodman moves his armada through to Pacific waters. And for the first time Americans of the far West are to see with their own eyes the full pomp and power of the navy that has been their pride for years. The main base of the Pacific fleet will be in Puget sound, Washington.

The composition of the Pacific fleet tells its own story. The three most modern ships of the line in the navy, the New Mexico, Idaho and Mississippi, are headed west. Not since President Roosevelt sent the Atlantic fleet to circle the globe have the people of California, Oregon and Washington seen in their harbors a more powerful and modern fighting craft than the old hero ship Oregon, long out of date and holding her place on the navy list only because of her valiant record. Beside the 33,000 ton flagship of the Pacific fleet the Oregon will be almost a pigmy, and against even the speed of more than 17 knots, which made the old ship queen of the navy for years, Rodman's main fleet, his eight big ships, can maintain about 21 knots for hours at a time, while his destroyers can turn up 15 knots.

The sailing of the great fleet marks a complete change in naval policy. Not while the German fleet existed or while German eyes were leveled covetously at the rich and undeveloped resources of South and Central America would American naval strength have been divided.

Envoys and Rich Gifts, But—No Queen of Sheba

A NOVELTY, even in cosmopolitan Washington, was the presentation the other day to President Wilson of the special envoys of Abyssinia, con- gratinating him on the successful termination of the war and bearing gifts from their country, Walera, Walera, Walera.

The Dejazmatch, Nade was the orator. His fellow envoys were the Kantho Gabron and the Ato Herony. The Ato Sinkane was secretary and interpreter. The envoys wore red velvet robes, heavy with gold and silver trimmings, and large silk turbans, embroidered with pearls. The address was in part:

"More than 5,000 years have elapsed since the establishment of the Ethiopian government. In the time of David and Solomon this government was well known. The queen of Ethiopia, Maacarta, ruled over all Sheba at that time. She heard of King Solomon and came to listen to his wisdom and see the country, and as she returned to her own dominion she proclaimed the religion of the living God. From that time until Constantine the Great Ethiopia has believed in God according to the laws of the Old Testament. In the time of Constantine Ethiopia became Christian according to the gospel of Jesus Christ, and since that time has fought for her Christianity and independence against the surrounding Mohammedans and heathens."

"All the people of Ethiopia, knowing that the United States of America, after securely establishing her own independence, has taken upon herself the wonderful duty of assisting the allies in gaining equal liberty and independence, rejoiced and praised the American people."

The gifts included elephant tusks mounted in solid gold, native garments embroidered in jewels, and a gold box containing letters from the empress and her son, the heir apparent.

National Guard Must Be Reorganized With Care

DETAILS of the plans of the war department for reorganization of the national guard as approved by Secretary Baker disclose that the states may organize up to their full limit if they desire, but in so far as federal aid is concerned they may only recruit at present up to 200 men for each senator and representative. In emergency the maximum organization could be increased to 800 men for each senator and representative. In a circular letter Secretary Baker says:

"It is the desire of the war department to re-establish the National Guard on a firm and efficient basis and to obtain in the commissioned and enlisted grades a maximum of men with service in the United States army during the great war. To achieve this end it will be necessary that the regulations be fully complied with, and the requirements for admission in the National Guard both for officers and enlisted men fully observed."

"The appointment of officers and enlistment of men who are not suitable for active field service, either for professional or personal reasons, or who would not be able to participate completely and fully in a federal call, will serve only to lower the military efficiency of the National Guard as a whole. The war department requests the earnest co-operation of the several states and territories in making the National Guard an effective force during the period of its reorganization."

MacArthur: Youngest West Point Superintendent

THE new superintendent of the United States military academy at West Point, Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who in the regular army holds the rank of lieutenant, is the youngest man to hold the position of superintendent.

For several years General MacArthur was stationed in this city as junior member of the general staff. When the United States entered the war he was made the medium in publicity matters between the war department and the corps of Washington correspondents. He was a success as a publicity man.

Washington society felt an unusual interest in General MacArthur, because admittedly he is one of the lionhearted men in the United States army.

For several years General MacArthur was a bachelor and came away as one. Possibly General MacArthur may prove the exception to the rule. His mother will reside over his household in the fine old quarters fronting the parade ground of the military academy.

In France General MacArthur made good, exceedingly good. He saw hard fighting and covered himself with glory, meriting his rapid promotion.

The MacArthurs are a fighting family. He has a brother in the navy. His father was lieutenant general and won the congressional Medal of Honor for personal gallantry in carrying the colors of his regiment up Missionary ridge.

## Curious Cities in the World

Some curious cities of the world are told about in Leslie's. Among them is the remarkable town of Curva, Bolivia, built entirely on a curved mountain top. One of the most peculiarly located towns in the world is this one, most aptly named Curva. It is situated high in the Bolivian Andes and is entirely confined to

the top of a hill in Patagonia, at the southern extremity of South America. Number of any kind is extremely scarce, says Detroit News. So the town of Curva, 883 miles from Buenos Aires, is constructed entirely on the top of a hill. These are brought down from the capital and are much cheaper building materials than lumber.

The houses, roofs and walls are constructed of it, with a wooden frame. The curious town of Curva, Bolivia, is located on the side of a hill in such a way that none of the houses are on the same level. Even in the graveyard, every tombstone is higher or lower than its neighbors.

Bolivia miners will have an eight and one-half hour working day until December, after which they will work only eight hours a day.

## Improve Reading for the Blind

Galt, the Scotchman, vastly improved the system of books for the blind, using a modified Roman letter, and confining himself to lower case in preference to capitals, the Detroit News recalls. In 1834 Galt issued the gospel of St. John, the first book of the Bible ever printed for the blind. The work was taken up in America by Doctor Howe, the husband of Julia Ward

Howe, then in charge of the Perkins Institute in Boston, who printed the entire New Testament in 1838. Doctor Howe issued the entire Bible in raised characters in 1843, and a similar work was issued in Glasgow a few years later. The first magazine for the blind was established in England in 1853 by the Rev. W. Taylor, who devoted 40 years of his life to the

education of the sightless. A circulating library for the blind was founded in 1882 at the Perkins Institute in Boston, and libraries of this kind have since been established in nearly all large cities.

Much Truth in Her Remark.

In a Western court a certain man was defending himself in a suit for divorce. "She's unreasonable," he contended, adding, "why the other day she called me the laziest man in the world because I throw a kiss at her."



